PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,012—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 3 P.M.	
* SHANNON	3912	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
P.&O. CORROMANDEL	6452	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.&O. INDIA	5000	R. F. Brierton	25th "
* SHANNON	3912	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Meade	9th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	16th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	3912	J. F. Jephson	30th "
P.&O. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Partridge	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	3912	J. F. Jephson	27th "
P.&O. ROME	5315	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT MONTHLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	6th June.
BRESLAU	L. Reich	4,305	13th June.

The S.S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 720	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the "Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,250	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SASSOON & CO.,
Agents.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 29, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
YARRA	4,255	LeColonnellier	11th June.
NAVAL	4,251	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Rixon	1,152	3rd June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for KAMU, MOMBASS, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through Tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF LONDON	3500	Whish	about the 8th June.

THIS steamer is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon. Two Birth-Cabins on Deck.

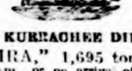
Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 3rd June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 8th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 5th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

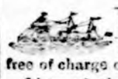
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HANDBOOK supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS. MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand-book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Harness Suited for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SUTTON'S SEEDS FOR INDIA.
ESPECIALLY TESTED,
DRIED, AND PACKED BY
MESSRS. SUTTON & SON'S SPECIAL PROCESS.
AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
PLAYING CARDS.

	Rs. a.
R. A. PLAYING CARDS, backs with the R. A. Device of gun, crown, and motto, best quality Cards, artistically printed with backs of assorted colours. Per pack Rs. 2 ; per dozen packs	22 0
DE LA RUES "PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS, EASY SHUFFLING, PERFECT DEALING. The fronts of the "Pneumatic" Playing Cards are highly finished, whilst the backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air space between the cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the cards slide off one by one and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. Rounded Corners, Backs of various designs. Per pack, Rs. 1-8 ; per dozen Packs	15 0
THE HISTORIC "SHAKESPEARE" PLAYING CARDS. Duplex, round corners, thin, in pull-off boxes. The Court Cards represent the principal characters in four of Shakespeare's Plays, viz :— Hearts—Henry VIII ; Diamonds—Henry V ; Clubs—King Lear ; Spades—Julius Cæsar.	
Plain edges per pack Rs. 2-4, per doz. packs	21 0
Gilt edges " 3-0 "	27 0
FUSTER'S SELF PLAYING WHIST CARDS. First and second series, each pack	2 8
THACKER'S EXCELSIOR, rounded corners, index pips, plaid backs of assorted colours. Per pack, As. 10 ; per doz. packs	6 8
THACKER'S UNION, plain edges, rounded corners, index pips, Ivory finish, perfect slip backs of new and original designs, in assorted colours Per pack Rs. 1-4 ; per doz. packs	16 0
THACKER'S UNION, as above but with gold edges Per pack Rs. 2 ; per doz. packs	22 0
THACKER HIGHEST GRADE, illuminated fancy backs, in gold and colours, high aluminium waterproof surface, rounded corners, index pips and gold edges. Per pack, Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. packs	25 0
C. W. MOGULS, enamel backs, round corners, thin porcelain face, pink, white and green backs, without index pips	1 0

BURGHAM'S
QUICK-TONIC
FOR DYSPEPSIA,
POSSESSES BITTER, STOMACHIC AND LAXATIVE PROPERTIES.
IS A VALUABLE
ANTI SPASMODIC AND STIMULANT, WITH A PLEASANT TASTE.
ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR
Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Alimentary Canal.
PREVENTING AND CURING
Urinary Difficulties, Cerebral and Spinal Paralyses and Diseases Incidental to Hot climate.
CURES AND DESTROYS
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Debility of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Has a Marked effect on Nervous exhaustion, Prostration and Impaired Brain and Physical Powers. Does not contain Phosphorus, Iron, or those Drugs that are found Injurious to the system. But is composed of those Vegetable Drugs highly recommended by the Medical men of Europe and America for curing on the
STOMACH, LIVER AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.
With Quick, permanent and beneficial effects without Producing any bad AFTER CONSEQUENCES like other Tonics.
IT IS NOT A PURGATIVE,
But Produces Natural Action on the Bowels, rendering the Liver and other Organs active, perfect and Normal.
BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC
IS A GREAT APPETIZER AND REFRESHING PICK-ME-UP,
Arouses natural appetite, brings sound sleep, allays Cramp and Pains in the Stomach, assists Digestion, removes Heartburn and Acid Secretions and is the Ideal Tonic in
THE PALPITATION & WEAKNESS OF THE HEART,
Giving Tone and Producing soothing effect on that Organ.
BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC
Stimulates the Liver, removing its torpidity and Producing a healthy flow of Bile ; it keeps the Alimentary Canal in perfect normal condition and thus avoids possibility of forming stone in the Bladder and keeping the Blood free from urates or uric acid poison and thus RHEUMATISM, GOUT and SKIN DISEASES are prevented.
BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC
Is used with safety and great benefit in cases of
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Physical Prostration caused by Prolonged and exhaustive illness, impaired Brain powers by overwork and has proved a reliable and never-failing cure and preventative of Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Low Spirits, Lassitude, physical and mental Incapacity and loss of power, energy and vigour.
BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC
Gives Tone and vigour to the generative functions of both sexes when relaxed, impaired or weakened through whatever cause, and hence it is recommended with confidence to be used in all morbid conditions of the Generative organs in Females.
In short it may confidently be said that this Tonic to be used with benefit by
THOSE WHO ARE CONFIRMED MARTYRS
To Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of appetite and Sleep, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Cardiac Debility, Pain and Cramps in the Stomach, Heartburn and Acidity, Nervous or Bilious Headache, Drowsiness, Diarrhœa, Giddiness, Nervous Exhaustion, Spleen and Kidney Affections and Pain during Periodical sickness, Backache and discharges in Females.
PRICE 3s, 6d, or Rs. 2-0 per bottle.
Sold everywhere.—Ask your Chemist.

PRICKLY HEAT
HARMLESS REMEDIES.
PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT LOTION relieves The irritation. Re. 1-0.
PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT POWDER MAKES the SKIN comfortable. As. 12.
PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE cools the BLOOD & cures the trouble. Re. 1-0
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARUA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
CAUTION.
OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :
1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS
AND
THE WEATHER.
IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.
Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS
FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.
Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.
Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.
THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10 in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	5 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS.
ICE REFRIGERATORS.
ICE CHESTS.
TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR WITH CLOCK.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLE CASES.
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TRIPARTITE TRAYS.
CHINA TEFFA TETE.
CHOTA HAZRI SETS.
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PHOTO FRAMES.
PHOTO CASES.
ALBUMS.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.
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TOYS.
DOG CHAIN COLLARS & MUZZLES.
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NEW GOODS.
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RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
LADIES' FANS.
SCENT VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
OPERA GLASSES.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS, FITTED.
HAND BAGS.
BRIEF BAGS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CHEAP FLANNEL SUITS.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK
In a large Variety of GREY and FAWN COLOURINGS in stripes, plain, and checks ; the slight mixture of cotton in these suitings make them QUITE UNSHRINKABLE.
COAT, VEST AND TROUSERS.
MADE TO MEASURE Rs. 22-8 PER COMPLETE SUIT.
Rs. 3 REDUCTION if the WAISTCOAT is not required.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.
CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		"

1884 Vintage.
Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.
MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "DIDO" ARRIVED from HULL and MIDDLESBOROUGH are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c. and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th June 1897, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

GENTLEMEN who are DIRECT SUBSCRIBERS to the "Bombay Gazette," or "Times of India" can be Members of the COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY without paying Subscription to English Newspapers and Magazines.

Further particulars on Application.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

PASSENGERS to ZANZIBAR and EAST COAST of AFRICA, per s. s. SAFARI, sweet EMBARK on BOARD on THURSDAY MORNING, the 3rd June, from PRINCE'S DOCK O. SHED.

F. HEYER, Agent.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

SOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy AND BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the lower Alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	30	24	18
With Single temple Sides	30	24	18
Folders	30	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Silk rings with folding sides, foblets and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 3 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIESS ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment, also payable if in the event of previous deaths. The Cash Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the Sun Office of London.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Wedding, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing done. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE A.F.P.I., for the purpose of Installing H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., as Grand Master, will be held on FRIDAY, 4th June, at the NOVELTY THEATRE and not at the Town Hall. The BANQUET will be served at the TOWN HALL.

C. D. WISE, Grand Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the NOTICE of ADVERTISERS that the latest date on which Advertisements shall be fixed in the interior of CARS OF THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., Ld., will be the second week in August. As the demand for space is increasing immensely Advertisers will oblige by applying for terms, space, &c., without delay.

A specimen Panel forwarded on application.

J. B. DANOVARO & CO.

IN accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2650-2038 P. dated Bombay Castle, 15th May, 1897.

It is hereby notified that PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION against PLAGUE will be carried out in Bombay at the following Government Centres on the days and hours specified:—

PLACE.	DAYS.	HOURS.
Petit Laboratory	Daily (Sundays excepted).	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
St. George's Hospital	Monday	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Cama Hospital	Tuesday	9 A.M. to 11 A.M.
The House of Correction, Byculla.	Monday	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
The Civil Jail, Umarkhadi.	Thursday	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
Royal Marine Dockyard.	Thursday	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.
Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.	Wednesday	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Colaba Lunatic Asylum.	Friday	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

R. W. S. LYONS, M.D., SURG.-MAJOR, President, Plague Research Committee.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Military Square, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, 1st June, 1897, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register, on 22nd May, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order, RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 20 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 155 and 156 of the Supplement to the "Fort. St. George Gazette," dated 11th May, 1897.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 1st of July, 1897.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st August, 1897.

MD. S. HUSSAIN, Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 15th May, 1897.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

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For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

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" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all Boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS, BOMBAY.

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FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3	8
COLORED SUEDE "	3	8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3	0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5	0
WHITE & CREAM " "	5	0
BLACK " "	5	0

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CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,000

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

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LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

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The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions, Lowest Safe Rates, Liberal Surrender Values, Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITA	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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G. TROST, Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 33m. High water 0-23, 11-42p. Low water 5.7m. 6.7s.

Photographic group of the justices of the peace or Special Constables who have volunteered in connection with the Plague House-to-House Visitation, Municipal Buildings, by Raja Deen Dayal and Sons 8-30 a.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

THEFT AT FERRIS ROAD.—Mr. Vaughan, residing at Ferris Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 27 in cash from his room some time during his absence on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by schedule 40, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Brindisi will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

A SHIPMASTER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, yesterday, Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, charged the master of the s.s. Satrunji with theft of candles, rope provision, etc., the property of Messrs. Shepherd and Company. A Port Trust peon who was charged with him was arrested by the police while leaving the gate and he connected the shipmaster's name with the offence. After some evidence was recorded, the matter was adjourned.

THE LATE BISHOP OF COCHIN.—On the 3rd inst., at 6-30 p.m. there will be the Office of the Dead with absolutions in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Cochin. On the following day, at 7 a.m., the Pontifical Requiem High Mass will be celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Very Rev. C. F. de Souza, Vicar of Salvagao. All the clergy and the faithful are requested to attend.

FIRE IN A COAL STACK.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, smoke was seen issuing from a stack of coal, weighing about three hundred tons, at Mallet Bunder, the property of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Contractor. The Babuda Tank steamer and the Bombashwar Mazdoor were quickly on the spot. The latter was put into requisition and the flames were extinguished in about an hour and a-half. The amount of damage has not been ascertained and is not covered by insurance. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

A BROTHER AND SISTER WITHOUT MEANS.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Armstrong of the G. I. P. & C. I. Police, charged James Cunningham and his sister, Mrs. Keith under the Vagrancy Act. The proprietor of the Dak bungalows at A'more reported to the police that the accused were living in his bungalows without the means to pay their way. They were placed before the District Magistrate there, who ordered them to be taken to Bombay and charged under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Armstrong accordingly placed them before Mr. Webb. Cunningham was sent to Government Workhouse, and Mrs. Keith to Female Workhouse at Omercarry.

AN EVIL DAY.—Mr. D. N. Gadgil writes:—Those who know the science of astrology will agree with me in saying that the 31st day of May 1897 was a very bad day according to the science. The day was first of all *Saturday*. Secondly, it was *Amavasya*, the last day of Hindu month. Thirdly, it had the *Ashvini Nakshatra*, the first star. Fourthly it had the *Ayushmana Yoga*. All these combined together are productive of a great disaster, and I must probably the overthrow of a King. However strong the science of astrology may be, we all know that the disaster did not happen. Can any of your readers who know and love this science explain this failure and thereby oblige the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March.....	"By Sight".....	Calmka.
Aria.....	Lucia di Lammermoor.....	Benizoli.
Fantasia.....	Pizzo la Melodica.....	Chappey.
Valse.....	Carnival secrets.....	Fetras.
Selection.....	La Cigale.....	Carell.
Polka.....	Toujours Galants.....	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN EVENING PARTY AT MATHERAN.—Sir J. Cowasji and Lady Jehangir Readymony, on the occasion of his birthday, gave a tea-party at Matheran to their several Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan friends and their families in their Readymony House, formerly known as Malet House. Lady Jehangir played several tunes on the piano for the entertainment of her guests. Her Ladyship was assisted in the execution of music by Miss Jabbhai Settna, Miss Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Miss Subher Manekji Doctor and others. There were plentiful supplies of refreshments spread on a table in the compound, to which justice having been done, the party dispersed at seven o'clock. There were more than thirty ladies, and about twenty five gentlemen present on the occasion. The hospitality of Lady Jehangir is well known, and the guests went away much pleased with the cordiality with which she received and treated them.

THE ANJUMAN-E-KHADIMUL-ISLAM ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the above association was held in Hoozra street, on Saturday, at 9 p.m. Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood, who presided, delivered an interesting lecture on widow remarriage which was much appreciated by the audience, says a correspondent. He remarked that the custom of widow remarriage has not yet been spread thoroughly well amongst the Mahomedans of Deccan and Kokan districts. He has requested his brethren in these parts to introduce the system which is a most beneficial one. He has published pamphlets on the subject, and has distributed them to his brethren all over in India. At the termination of the lecture, Mr. Abdool Rahim Ebrahim, Honorary Joint Secretary, proposed that the meeting should communicate to the Turkish Consul in Bombay, on behalf of the Anjuman, their heartfelt joy and pleasure at the success of Turkey over Greece in the recent war; which proposition was carried by acclamation. At the request of Mr. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ebrahim, Mr. Ahmed Shaibaly Nakhoda recited several verses, prepared by him, on plague, and the mournful condition to which Bombay has been reduced on that account. Syed Hassan, hon. secretary thanked the chairman for his interesting lecture and made several suggestions with regard to widow remarriage.

SURAT NAGAR BRAHMIN UNION.—The elocution prize competition examination began in the local English School hall on Tuesday morning, at 8 a.m., and continued up till Wednesday evening. The examination for the English subject was conducted by Messrs. D. E. Gimi, B. A., Head-master, Government High School, A. S. Jervis, Principal, Mission High School, Motinarayan G. Trivedi, late Head-master, Sir J. J. High School, Prof. Kamatashanker P. Trivedi B. A., and Mr. Kalabhai L. Munshi, Fellow of the University of Bombay. The committee in all examined seven candidates of the fifteen that had applied, and recommended Mr. T. J. Sheth and Mr. J. D. Desai for the first and the second prizes respectively. A certificate of proficiency was awarded to Mr. Bookseller. In the Gujerati subject there were twenty-one candidates of whom only fourteen presented themselves. Of these the first prize was awarded to Mr. M. V. Shukla, while one only was recommended for a certificate. Messrs. Jamkisram G. Shastri, B.A., of the Training College, C. M. Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., Kavi Vijayashanker, and Rao Saheb Pranshanker served on the committee's board as examiners in their subject. The two first recitation prizes were won by Mohan P. Dave, and Harsuck K. Dikshit. The novel feature introduced this year was the examination of girl candidates in elocutionary powers. Miss Ravanik made her mark owing to her sweet tone and impressive style of address, and she also easily secured the prize of Rs. 30 adjudged by Mr. Mahimtul L. Munshi. On Saturday, the 29th inst. Mortal Tune are looked livelier than usual. The annual gathering having to be held in the afternoon the theatre hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and no pains were spared to make preparations for the reception of Mr. Walker, I.C.S., Bombay Judge, Surat, who presided on the occasion. The proceedings were opened in a neat little address by Mr. S. M. Diksuit, B.A., and then one by one the items of the programme were successfully gone through. Mr. Walker congratulated the members of the Union for their excellent management and wished them many such happy anniversaries.

An additional Civil Service Estimate was issued, on May 7, in connection with Colonial service, including South Africa. The total sum required is only £1,950, and the items are:— £450 addition to the salaries, &c., in the Transvaal, £500 for the residence of the British Agent in the Transvaal, and £1,000 for non-effective services in relation to the High Commissioner. This last-named sum, it is explained, is asked for as a special grant to Lord Rosmead on his final retirement from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. "In view of his eminent services, and of the pecuniary sacrifice entailed by his return in 1895 to office in South Africa."

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEETHINE SOOTHE is your good old friend, for it has outstayed all and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF ACCUSED IN COURT.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the prolonged enquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the deaths of Kessarbai and her brother Moraji Bhojanee, who were, during the night of the 4th April last, murdered in their house situated in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple. The enquiry extended over ten sittings, and thirty-one witnesses were examined. Superintendent McDermott, together with Inspector Hurst and Roshanali, watched the proceedings throughout on behalf of the Police. Superintendent, McDermott was the last witness examined at the enquiry, his evidence being similar to that given by him before the magistrate. The coroner then read over to the jurors the statement made by the accused before the committing magistrate.

While the statement of the fourth accused, Ramdeen, was being read, Bhooria Bawa (second accused) got up and in an excited tone protested against the allegations and accusations therein made against him. He said that it was that giant (pointing to accused No. 4) and the rest of the accused who committed the brutal deed. He then commenced abusing all the accused, but he was quelled by Superintendent McDermott. He, however, as the statement was being read, continued murmuring abuses at intervals. The fourth accused became excited, got up in an instant, and was rushing towards Bhooria Bawa, but was prevented by the police officer, and was at once handcuffed.

After the statements of all the accused were read over, the coroner briefly summed up the evidence. The jury, after a short consultation, brought in an unanimous verdict of wilful murder against the five accused, viz., Bhooria Bawa, Dwarka Prasad Awasani, Ramdeen Luchman, Ramnarayen Ajodhia, and Bindu Awasani, and of the abetment of that offence against accused No. 1, Mataprasad Gopal. The Coroner then formally committed all the accused to take their trial before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. On the accused being informed of the verdict, they commenced abusing one another, Bhooria Bawa faring the worst. They were all handcuffed by the police and sent to the Common Jail under a police escort.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE WEATHER AT COLOMBO.

OUR paragraph on Monday, stating that the burst of the monsoon was due on the 25th was almost prophetic, says the *Times of Ceylon* of Wednesday evening. Last night a heavy storm of rain burst over Colombo, measuring 2·33 inches, and, though there has been very little wind up to now, the lowering of the temperature, and the stormy appearance of the sky in the south and west, point to the arrival of the monsoon. It may be that we shall drift into the new mons on, as we did last year, without any violent storms, such as are generally connected with the burst. We have seen the S. W. monsoon set in sometimes with heavy rain and no wind, and sometimes with gales of wind but with little rain, and sometimes—and it is then that property is damaged, trees blown down, and natives flooded out of their houses—with a full complement of both. There is no rule in the matter.

RAIN ON THE MALABAR COAST.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Onipenta, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced rain with thunderstorm off Cochin and Calicut. The steamer Leyden, Captain R. Calvert, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, experienced fresh south-west winds in Bay of Bengal, rain around Ceylon, with westerly wind and land and sea breezes from Cape Comorin to port. The Wilson Line steamer Dido, Captain T. R. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, met with south-west swell, while crossing Indian Ocean.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th May:—

PLAGUE HOSPITALS &c., ON PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

Submitted statement prepared by the Traffic Manager, showing the extent of the accommodation made available on the Port Trust Estate in land and buildings for various purposes in connection with the measures adopted by the Plague Committee and the Municipality in dealing with the plague, amounting in all to 537 sticks and 187 square feet. Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th April, saying that the Plague Committee are in occupation of—(1) Two bays in Dr. Shed, Prince's Dock, measuring 3,920 square feet, (2) A space of 1,440 square feet on the Harbour Wharf beneath the terrace of No. 14 shed Victoria Dock, for examining passengers by the coasting steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. and of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee recommending, for reasons explained, that, except in cases otherwise dealt with by special orders of the Trustees, all land, sheds and buildings occupied by the Plague Committee or Municipal authorities for plague purposes should be charged for from date of occupation at the usual rates of rent.

The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

LANDING OF PILGRIM SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 12th May 1897, saying that, in connection with proposals which are before Government for allowing pilgrim ships to land their passengers at Bombay, such passengers being forthwith despatched by train to their destination, the Collector of Customs has made the following remarks, and enquiring whether the trustees would raise any objection to it so far as they are concerned —"When the vessels arrive in harbour, the Superintendent, Preventive Service, will direct their Police every possible way in getting the Hadjees ashore and, while they are afloat, prevent their communicating with Bombay. While the Hadjees are passing through the town to the Railway Station, they must be in Police charge. The aid of the Military will probably be required as on the former occasion. There is a by-law of the Trustees forbidding a vessel to enter the Dock with more than 100 pilgrims on board. If this could under the special circumstances be waived, the Police Commissioner might find it convenient to have a Hadjee ship on arrival put alongside the Jetty shed in the Prince's Dock and the Hadjees could be railed clean out of Bombay." Read memorandum by the Docks Superintendent, dated 18th May 1897, setting forth the objections he has against the remarks of the Collector from a dock point of view and proposing as an alternative that all pilgrim ships should be anchored close on north of Oyster Rock, where the pilgrims should be medically examined and afterwards landed in barges at the Sassoon Dock, where they might be railed out to destination.

The Trustees are prepared to help Government in this matter by agreeing to the suspension of the by-law as a temporary measure. The pilgrim shed not being available, as both it and the other compartment of the Dhali Market are required for plague purposes, and the object being, as the Trustees understand it, to protect the pilgrims and prevent their being infected, and not to prevent their infecting Bombay, what is required are facilities for passing them rapidly through Bombay without opportunity for connection with the town. The Trustees are accordingly of opinion that the vessels should, on arrival, anchor in the stream and that, before they are admitted to the dock, trains should be made up and kept in readiness to receive the pilgrims directly they land. Pilgrim ships in a dirty state will be required to go outside to clean.

By winning the Murree Football Tournament the Gordon Highlanders have avenged the defeat inflicted by the Somerset Light Infantry upon the Black Watch in the Durand Cup competition at Simla last year—the first occasion, we believe, that a Scotch regiment had been beaten in the Simla Tournament. This year at Murree the Gordons evidently nerved themselves to save a repetition of the occurrence, and with success. We regret not being able to congratulate the Somersets upon a second victory in this, their last season at Mian Mir.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable. Trade Mark. LION, NET, and MOUSE. Established 1854. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Birthday ball at Simla on Friday evening was as brilliant a function as usual. The rooms of Viceregal Lodge were crowded, the attendance being larger than in any preceding year.

A WAR Office Army Order is published notifying that the Indian troops employed at Suakim last year will be granted the Khedive's silver medal, and the followers the bronze medal.

THE Simla Municipality have voted Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of illuminating the station on June 22nd. They are also prepared to give a permanent grant of Rs. 1,500 yearly to a new female hospital if such an institution is founded as a memorial of the Queen's Commemoration.

THE Viceroy will give a full dress State evening party during Commemoration Week. As many native gentlemen will be in Simla at that time to present addresses an opportunity of entertaining them will thus be afforded.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Burma, his Civil Secretaries and the Members of his Legislative Council, are granted places in the precedence table similar to those accorded in the case of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

THE cost of the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra narrow-gauge line, which has now been opened to traffic, was Rs. 24,69,0 0, the length being 73¼ miles. The Secretary of State's formal sanction to the expenditure has just been notified.

THE Southern Punjab Railway is to be opened for traffic after the monsoon, though the ballasting of the line will not be completed for some months to come. The railway from Sangor to Damoh will be opened on November 1st, and from Damoh to Katni next year. The Bezwada-Madras line will be available for passenger traffic in April 1898.

As regards the course of the prices of food-grains, there has been a rise generally in the Madras Presidency, except in the central districts and on the West Coast. Prices are fluctuating in Bombay and the Central Provinces, unchanged in Bengal, rising in most districts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and steady in Central India and most parts of Rajputana.

ABOUT 25,000 Mahomedans assembled at Cawnpur to offer up thanks for the military successes of Turkey. A congratulatory telegram has been sent to the Sultan.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN PEARSE, Principal of Lahore Veterinary College, has been deputed by the Punjab Government to study the details of Professor Koch's rinderpest protective system on their behalf, and has left to join the party at Lucknow. Veterinary-Lieutenant Sullivan takes over temporary charge of Lahore Veterinary College in consequence.

THERE is a rumour in Calcutta to the effect that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by Messrs. Rothschild, and that the management of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway will be taken over by the Government.

THE Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal has informed the Committee of the Indian Association that the Government of India has decided that the Chittagong division is not to be transferred to Assam, but that the South Lushai Hills would be so transferred.

THE loss of the steamer *Lohit* is to form the subject of an enquiry. It is a pity, perhaps, that the Government of Bengal should appear to have hung fire in ordering the enquiry, when it might long ago have anticipated the remonstrance of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. All the circumstances of the affair pointed to the necessity for prompt action on the part of the authorities, and it is to be feared that by remaining inert for nearly two months the Government has incurred the reproach of rendering an enquiry if not altogether nugatory, at any rate much more difficult than it would have been at the time. This is the more to be regretted, as Government must have everything to gain and nothing to lose by holding an enquiry. As long as there are rumours of a large loss of life, it is surely in the interests of the Company also that they should be disproved.

FROM the Railway administration report it appears that the heavy falling-off of nearly 95 lakhs of rupees in the net earnings of the lines during 1896-97 was mainly due to the decrease in the grain and seeds traffic, due to famine. The figures are very instructive as showing how the internal and export trade of the country was affected by the drought which set in last September. In 1895-96 nearly 7,920,000 tons of food-grains were carried on the Indian railways. Last year the figures were only 7,402,000 tons or a decrease of over 6½ per cent. In wheat alone the traffic declined by 608,000 tons, while the traffic receipts fell from about 135½ lakhs to less than 65 lakhs. It should be noted that the quantity of wheat carried by the four great exporting lines (the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, the North-Western and the Bombay-Baroda) for local consumption did not vary very greatly from the normal, but the amount sent out of the country was very much below the average owing to short crops and high prices. Of the 5,503,000 tons produced in India during the year only about 127,000 tons were shipped from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, whereas in 1895 the quantity was 539,000 tons. In 1891, when the wheat crop was 6,876,000 tons, the quantity exported was 1,405,000 tons; while in 1892, when the crop was nearly as large as in 1896, upwards of 926,000 tons were shipped. The biggest crop on record was in 1893, when the yield was over seven million tons, but in that year the exports did not touch 600,000 tons. Prices in Europe and the crops in countries which grow wheat on a large scale have evidently a good deal to say to the Indian export trade.

JUDGING from the resolution published in the *Assam Gazette*, the administration of the jails of that province has fallen short hitherto of a very moderate standard, and the Chief Commissioner does not hesitate to describe the defects as due chiefly to the want of proper discipline and supervision. He accepts in part the Inspector-General's assurance that the larger number of escapes in past years may in some measure be attributed to the extensive recourse to extra-mural labour, a practice that in future will be more sparingly employed, but he insists that what is chief needed is more close and constant supervision by the District authorities. Constant inspections, without which the subordinate staff will never work efficiently, are essential to good management. But whereas in Bengal it is the rule for a Magistrate to visit his jail once a week, the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung and Cachar only paid three visits to the jails at their headquarters during the year, while at Dhubri only eight and at Sibsagar nine such visits were paid, a lax state of things that Mr. Cotton insists must cease. In matters of discipline the same causes have produced similar effects. Reduced diet has been allowed to become a common form of punishment, the proportion of floggings was nearly eight times as great as in Bengal jails, and was resorted to in trivial cases instead of being reserved for cases of contumacy, while Sylhet jail has been distinguished among all others by the practice of keeping its long term prisoners indiscriminately bound in fetters as a precautionary measure against escape. Finally the death-rate has been lamentably high. In 1895 it reached the abnormal figure of 59 per thousand, which Sir William Ward ascribed in great part to insufficient clothing, exposure during extra-mural labour and want of care on the part of the officials in providing the prisoners with dry clothing. Orders dealing with these points were passed and the mortality has since shown a marked improvement, but Mr. Cotton will not be satisfied till it is reduced to the Bengal level of 28 per thousand, or less and has directed that a more liberal scale of diet and the extended use of iron and quinine as a prophylactic are to be adopted, while the use of new rice as being unwholesome is to be discontinued. With so wide a margin for improvement the administration of the Assam jails should merit a much more favourable review next year.

IT is quite interesting to notice says the *Englishman* how deeply interested are Indians of all creeds and races in the progress of the Turkish walk-over. One indication—the chief one, to be strictly accurate—is the demonstrations in which the Bombay Mohamedans are indulging. There is not, of course, so much reason for surprise in that fact, considering the semi-religious character of the war, and the comparatively close relations between Bombay and the West. But take up any vernacular paper in Bengal or the North-West Provinces, and it will be found to be full of the war. That is to say, what Ethem Pasha did and what the Duke of Sparta didn't do on the far away plains of Thessaly are discussed within two or three weeks after the events themselves in obscure hamlets in Bengal. We are making foreign politicians of our Bengal Hodges, as Mr. Carstairs is fond of calling the people among whom he lives and works. Their minds are being exercised by wide problems of which their forefathers, or anybody else for that matter, would not have dreamt fifty years ago. We do not say that it is a good thing for them, in their present stage of development, but that is another story.

THUS sadly writes the *Nilgiri News*:—Accordingly, after giving our position due consideration, we have to announce that though the daily issue will continue as heretofore for the next few weeks, it will then be suspended unless we have the most conclusive and immediate proofs that there is a popular wish to the contrary; and this popular wish, we need hardly state, will have to be expressed in the most practical shape. We have tried to give the public their news, or at any rate such portion of their news as is of chief interest, at least twenty-four hours earlier then they have ever had it before, but if we cannot stir up any demand from the stick-in-the-mud portion of the public, the support of which we must have if the necessary circulations is to be attained, we regret to say that the appreciation of our supporters will not justify us in continuing, at any rate for the present, the attempt.

By the death of Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham, Bart, his son, Lieutenant W. Dick Cunyngham, of the Black Watch, (the Royal Highlanders now stationed at Umballa), succeeds to the title and estate. The late Sir Robert went through the Mutiny as a lieutenant in the 93rd Highlanders, and was present at the siege of Lucknow, receiving the medal and clasp.

THE *Indian Mirror* says—While we are vasty obliged to Mr. Goodridge for the contradiction he sent to the *Times* in reply to the allegation that the Congress delegates have not subscribed a pice to the Indian Famine Fund, and while we regret that the *Times* denied the communication the courtesy of publication, we cannot resist the impression that all this trouble could have been avoided if the Congress had been a little politic and far-sighted at the beginning of the controversy. In noticing the telegram, despatched by the last Calcutta Congress to the Secretary of State for India, asking for the opening of a Famine Relief Fund in England we said that such a request would have come with a better grace from that body, if as an earnest of their genuine sympathy for their suffering countrymen, the delegates had set the ball rolling by individually subscribing to a fund in their aid, raised on the spot. They did, however, no such thing and thus supplied Lord George Hamilton and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, who are not particularly favorably disposed towards them, with a handle to misrepresented them before the British public. The *Times* may urge that it is not bound to take cognizance of what the Congress delegates do in their private capacity. It is only what they do or not do as delegates in Congress assembled that our London contemporary thinks it worth his while to bother himself about. It is to be hoped that we shall begin to learn wisdom from this event.

IF anyone seeks a reason for the current weakness of exchange, says the *Pioneer* he has only got to peruse the spring crop reports that are now being issued one after another from the different Secretariat. India has little but agricultural produce to sell to foreign nations, and when those produces fail, or are kept at home by high prices, the result must be that she has few debts to realise, while there are practically as many as ever to discharge. We publish elsewhere the reports on the wheat crop in two great corn-growing countries, the Central Provinces and the N.-W. P. In the latter the harvest, what there was of it, was distinctly good. In fact the actual outturn per acre seems to be as high as anything previously recorded. But then the area under crop was the lowest known, and the heaviness of the yield is no doubt due as much to the fact that only the better classes of land were cultivated at all as to anything particularly propitious in the season. Still the actual quantity harvested is considerably greater than what it has been for the last two years, though with depleted stocks and high prices it will all be wanted at home and there will practically be no room for an export trade. In the Central Provinces the actual yield per acre is a subordinate element in the question as compared with the enormous extent to which the cultivation has fallen off. The area under wheat has been steadily diminishing with bad seasons until it is now less than a half of the normal standard, and on this crop is only put as a 10-anna one. In the matter of linseed the Central Provinces are still worse off. The area sown was never so small and the outturn from it never so bad. It is put at "less than one fifth of what has been obtained over an average of five preceding years, most of which have not been favourable to the growth of this precarious crop." Evidently there is no hope for much export trade from the Central Provinces at present. The oil-seed crops in these Provinces while not so bad as this are very indifferent. With regard to a crop that does not count for anything in the export returns, but counts for a great deal in the domestic economy of the country, it is curious to notice that according to official interpretation, it was diversely affected in the two neighbouring Provinces by the exceptional character of the year. Gram in the North-West was much less sown, it is said, than usual, because the cultivators could only sow such land as they could irrigate, and this they preferred to lay down with wheat as the more valuable crop. In the Central Provinces, on the other hand, cultivators who would have sown wheat were deterred by the high price of the seed and so perforce put the land under gram instead. One should be greatful for the cropping up of the contradictory and unexpected in matters like these; for it lends a gleam of interest to dull figures, and furnishes a useful warning against dogmatism.

THE last issue of the Central Provinces Gazette contains the following notifications:—The Chief Commissioner announces, with the deepest regret, the sudden death from cholera, on the 23rd instant, of Mr. Henry Halsted Priest, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Mr. Priest was an officer of large and varied experience, who had won the approbation and merited the confidence of successive Chief Commissioners in every capacity in which he had served. His great command of the vernaculars of the Province, and his kindly and sympathetic nature, endered him greatly to the native population, official and non-official, whose confidence he enjoyed to an exceptional degree. Mr. Lyall had ample experience of his great knowledge of the Province and its people, and his unfailing industry and application, during the autum, winter and spring of the past and current years, when arrangements had to be made for dealing with the severe and wide spread famine which now afflicts the Province. In these arrangements Mr. Priest's assistance as Chief Secretary was invaluable; and it was with much regret that the Chief Commissioner found himself compelled, on the Jubbulpore Commissionership becoming vacant in March last, to transfer him to that post and to give up the benefit of his constant advice and aid in the difficult work of famine administration. During the two months that Mr. Priest held the post of Commissioner, though afflicted by a sudden and lamentable bereavement, he was indefatigable in his care for the welfare of those committed to his charge. In spite of the inclemency of the season, he was constantly on tour, arranging and perfecting the measures of famine relief. It was on this duty that he contracted the disease of which he died, and he may be truly said to have given his life for his people. In him the Administration has lost a wise and thoroughly-informed helper and adviser, and the people of the Central Provinces a most earnest well-wisher and friend.

CALCUTTA AND CEYLON TURF CLUBS AFFILIATED.

ANOTHER step towards the formation of an Indian Jockey Club has been taken in the affiliation of the Ceylon and Calcutta Turf Clubs. A special meeting of the Ceylon Turf Club was held a few days ago for the purpose of passing a resolution to accept Calcutta measurements for horses and ponies up to the end of this year; the Calcutta Turf Club having agreed to accept the measurements of the Ceylon Turf Club for the next Calcutta Extra and Ordinary Meetings and for the Tollygunge steeplechases. Now that the rule is law, says the *Times of Ceylon*, we feel it only right to express our pleasure at the step which Ceylon has so boldly taken. For it is a bold step, and one that Bombay has hitherto hesitated to take, though urged thereto by innumerable counsellors. With countries so nearly associated as India, Burma, and Ceylon, there ought to be a perfect understanding in regard to all matters pertaining to sport. That there should be one set of racing rules in Calcutta, another in Bombay, another in Rangoon, and fourth in Ceylon seems ridiculous, and, of course, the chief hardships that arose from this multiplication of governing bodies were connected with this very question of measurement, which the Ceylon T. C. has now satisfactorily settled with Calcutta. Up to the end of this year horses or ponies coming here with a Calcutta certificate will be taken as being of the height stated in that certificate, and will not have to be remeasured as formerly, and Ceylon racers will have similar favour extended them in Calcutta. It is safe to say that the rule will go on for next year also; but the Calcutta T. C. has so far only been able to place the matter before a portion of its constituents, and so has only spoken practically for the Calcutta meetings, but next year it is understood that the whole of Bengal will agree to the proposal, and the reciprocity will, therefore, continue. The action of the Ceylon T. C. in adopting this new rule is the first step in advance—the first real step towards the achievement of what has been so often pressed as desirable, viz., the establishment of a complete understanding between the three countries named, and the conduct of all their race meetings under one governing body—the Indian Jockey Club.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s Kirkhill, 2,346 tons, Captain T. B. Watson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ship Cumberland, 1,739 tons, Captain W. Irving, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R. J. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (9th May), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain J. A. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (20th May), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (26th May), with a cargo of 7,350 tons of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta (16th May), brought a cargo of 7,400 tons for coal.

THE s.s Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain James Walters arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (27th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi (25th May), with a general cargo Mr Wassudeo Govind as cabin and 22 deck passengers.

THE s.s Gorsell, 2,451 tons, Captain D. Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Calcutta (19th May) brought a cargo of 5,322 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE s.s Leyden, 2,180 tons, Captain R. Calvert, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo ufrom Calcutta (19th May) brought a cargo of 4,800 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Wilson Line s.s Dido, 3,172 tons, Captain T. R. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (1st May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Cox, two Misses Watkeys, Miss Darborn, Mr Jai Bhai, wife and child, and Mr Davies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Burma (s).....	Russell.....	Karachi, May 25.
31	Chilka (s).....	Phillips.....	Moulmein, May 9.
	Dido (s).....	Watson.....	Hull, May 1.
	Oolobaria (s).....	Pearson.....	Calcutta, May 20.
	Neptune (s).....	Walters.....	Colombo, May 27.
	Lalpoora (s).....	Robertson.....	Rangoon, May 20.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	H. M. S. Plassey (s)	Prause.....	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Imperatrix, for Suez, for Trieste, &c.
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Kirkhill, Watson, for Calcutta.
Ship Cumberland, Irving, for Diamond Island.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, for Hull via Karachi.
" Chilka, for Rangoon, Moulmein via Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—49 cases confectionery, S Nuzer dly.
City of Venice s—10 cases whisky, Mirlees Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—125 cases chemicals, C Jalalbhoy and Co; 70 cases chemicals, Adamjee Bhimjee.
Arabia s—20 cases whisky, Khanjee Bezonjee.
Clan Macrae s—10 boxes candles Abdoolally Shaikadum.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—2 cases silver, V Bhicka and Co.
Thorndale s—6 cases tablecutlery, Tyabally Akbarally; 16 cases oilmeal stoves, D Nusserwanjee.
Rohilla s—40 cases gin, Dipsom and Co.
Caledonia s—1 cases medicine, Bhicka Callianjee and Co.
Shannon s—33 cases biscuit, and 3 cases soap, Essoofally Russ ojee; 6 cases medicine, Vulubjee Bapu and Co; 8 cases stationery &c, Thacker and Co; 40 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 6 casks chemicals, D R Umrigar and Co; 10 cases chee e, 6 cases ham, and 12 cases bacon, W B Green and Co; 6 cases provision, and 15 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormuz Sheriar; 25 cases provision, Dinshaw Cowasjee; 8 cases medicine, A M Sabler; 22 cases provision, 3 cases soap, and 12 cases medicine 403, Essoofally Rassoojee; 2 cases glassware &c, Badhan Pile and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—75 cases earthenware, M Merally; 11 cases glassware, N M Vulleebhoy; 60 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Heathers and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Hajee Bazonjee; 3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—15 cases earthenware, M Merally; 250 boxes candles, N Heptoolabhoy; 320 boxes candles, A Shaikadum.

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—6 cases soap, Essoofally Rassoojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—48 cases wine, and 10 cases claret, S J Tellery and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—2030 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales wool, Henrico Monsel; 46 bales wool, Moollanchand Khoobchand; 43 bales wool, Canjee Shatow; 75 bales wo l, J Kara; 100 cwt coir yarn, Pragjee Yubbhai; 58 cwt coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 11 bales wool, A Jaffer; 50 bales wool, Nagjeebhoy Nanjee; 71 bal s wool, Kika Khooshall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Neptune s—1030 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 103 cwt myrabolams, and 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 250 bales hemp, Dhun

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Mosquoo Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylalline and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NO PLAGUE.—FRONT PORTION of healthy House TO LET for the Poona Season. Apply sharp to "R." care of this Office.

A COMFORTABLE and refined HOME for few Gentlemen. Excellent position, open to seabreeze. Apply "B. B." care of this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bimaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

BASKETS! BASKETS!! BASKETS!!! Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the prize Moderate, Fancy, Light, Durable,—Application to MAHESHURY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

AIRY OFFICE ROOMS, open on three sides, TO LET, in Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, available from 1st June. Apply to Mr. K. M. SHROFF.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DREN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

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THE AUCTION SALE of the LANDED PROPERTY known as the DHOBIE TALAO MARKET, which was to take place on the 31st May, 1897, is peremptorily fixed for MONDAY, 7th June, 1897.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

THE New Patent PHŒNIX, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Metal tunes and 24 steel reeds, Rs. 55, with case complete. Expressly manufactured to suit the Indian climate. All tunes can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manners make one forget that they are anywhere but at home in their own homestead. —E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests' Punjab.

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OVERLAND TO MARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Full Mail Budget also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 12 or £1 including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, J. J. HEATON, ESQUIRE, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, CAPTAIN the Hon'ble H. G. HENEAGE and CAPTAIN W. C. WALTON, Aides-de-Camp, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, before 7 a.m. on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1897, should 63 ADDRESSED to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, up to 7-30 a.m., (Railway time) on MONDAY, 7th June, 1897, and thereafter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkind, until further notice.

C. A. KINCAID,
for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Mahableshwar, 20th May, 1897.

THE LONGEST REIGN IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

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"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power." "The Money of the Future."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

REUTER'S latest telegrams calling for notice in this column were dealt with in our Report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give below our usual weekly Comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	10,000	19,000	33,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	20,000	12,0	2800
" Continent	19,000	1500	2:00
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	65,30,000	59,77,901	78,05,800
" exports to U. K. do. ...	29,47,000	21,41,530	32,81,000
" " to Continent do. ...	27,20,000	21,05,530	30,82,400
" Stock in the Ports	3,90,000	4,52,000	5,31,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	26,20,000	20,07,910	37,47,340
" " Surats	22,50,000	3,40,040	3,10,510

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	11,25,000	10,78,830	16,42,050
" London	5,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	60,000	40,000	90,000
East Indian "	10,000	2,000	31,000
Total ...	11,90,000	11,48,330	17,70,050
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 4-32d.	4 5-32d.	3 27-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 12-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 25-32d.
Difference.....	24-32d.	26-32d.	57-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 3,93,171
" " Branches	Inc.	" 5,92,623
Other "	Inc.	" 13,53,936
Government Securities	Inc.	" 19,832
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc.	" 18,49,030
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 3,71,049
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 64,815
Cash	Inc.	" 6,93,973

Money becoming very scarce again last week and the demand for accommodation being stronger, the Bank of Bombay raised its rates on Thursday afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 10 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows that the Cash Balance has increased since the date of the previous Return by nearly 7 lakhs, at some 100 3-4 lakhs, compared with an increase of about 12¼ lakhs, at 93 3-4 lakhs, then disclosed. In Private Deposits there was an addition last week of 13¼ lakhs, and in Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches one of some 6 lakhs; while, on the other hand, there were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Head Office to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs. Loans show an increase of 18¼ lakhs, and Balances with other Banks of ¾ lakh. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off of 3 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market has to-day been very quiet, and but few transactions have taken place. Bengals, ready, are Re. 1 lower, and Bhownuggers, both Fully "Good" and "Good" are Re. 1 higher, other descriptions remaining unchanged. Mills are buying sparingly. Dealers who have already stored their Cotton are, it is reported, holding for higher prices.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged, with very little doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,584 bales.
Wheat	7,582 cwts.
Linseed	3,055 "
Rapeseed	8,397 "
Gingellyseed	730 "
Poppyseed	5,442 "
Castorseed	3,649 "
Rice	13,115 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, "Golden Cross" (s), June loading, is reported chartered at 8s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 24d. to 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, a little being placed early in the day at the former rate; and at 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Merchants' Bills, which were scarce. A moderate enquiry for Bank remittance coming out, rates receded to 1s. 2 7-16d. for this medium of remittance, and to 1s. 2 17-32d. for Merchants' Paper, with the latter still remaining scarce, but before the close they became steadier and were given as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d. "
Francs do.	1/35 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening with a weak feeling rates were quoted at 103 1-16 for Cash and 103 7-16 for next month's Account for 3½ per Cents, but advanced therefrom to 103 1-8 and 103 5-8 in the two positions, respectively, closing at the higher level; for Threes 97 was named.

SHARES continue severely sluggish, and we have to-day to report only an advance of Rs. 25 in Sun Mills, and of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	91 15-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Peshawur left here this morning for Bombay.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sicotra (extra) left here for London yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Ravenna arrived here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sotos arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 31st May, via Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Salazie reached Marseilles from Bombay on Sunday 30th inst., and was given libre pratique 24 hours after her arrival.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th May compared with the Statement of 22nd May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	May 22, Rs.	May 29, Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,39,227	26,45,051
Do. do. at Branches	16,58,115	46,50,738
Other Deposits	2,61,22,897	2,74,76,703
Post Bills	13,646	12,290
Credits, undrawn	13,92,849	13,93,997
Rs.	5,28,57,634	5,15,93,701
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,18,66,691	1,18,85,433
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,91,918	74,39,478
Loans do. do.	98,56,863	1,11,06,878
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,19,97,849	93,64,809
Dead Stock	4,12,619	4,12,699
Stamps and Stationery	22,915	22,881
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	17,631	1,12,511
Cash	97,70,516	1,00,07,510
Rs.	5,28,30,004	5,15,89,701

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	708	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	37,79?	42,091	...	4,296	...	4,26,769
Parcels, &c.	83,511	36,414	33,097	...	3,63,108	...
Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	3,315	9,089	...	5,773	...	36,284
Total for week	1,24,922	1,07,594	22,328	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	26,07,738	23,60,830	...	...	1,66,908	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—May 19, at Rangoon, the wife of Herbert A. L. Blake, Government Telegraph Department, Rangoon, of a son.

GHOSE—May 27, at 7-3, Theatre Road, Mrs. Manomohan Ghose, of a daughter (posthumous).

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—LUXMOORE—May 25, at Christ Church, Baddegama (by special licence), by the Rev. J. W. Balling, C.M.S., the Rev. J. H. Mackay, of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Murree, to Caroline Noble Luxmoore, C.M.S., Baddegama, daughter of Colonel T. C. P. Luxmoore.

DEATH.

TURNER—May 29, at the General Hospital, Madras, Edmund Henry Samuel Turner, Engine Driver, S. I. Ry., and eldest son of the late S. C. Turner, Foreman, S. I. Ry., aged 33 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1897.

THE idea of railway communication between Europe and India is so alluring, and is so certain to be realised in the not distant future, that Mr. C. E. D. Black did good service in bringing forward a proposal for a railway from Port Said to Karachi, along a route differing from those that have been advocated by engineers and others from time to time. We have already given a fairly full resume of the line recommended by Mr. Black. That project would give a railway 2,400 miles in length starting from Port Said, crossing the Peninsula of Sinai to the Gulf of Akaba, and thence through Northern Arabia to Bussorah, crossing the Shat-el-Arab—an undertaking, be it said in passing, involving enormous engineering difficulties. The line would continue along the Persian coast to Bunder Abbas, Jashak, and through Persian Baluchistan to the Indian Frontier and Karachi. He modestly estimates the cost at £5,000 per mile, which would come to £12,000,000, and with rolling-stock to £15,000,000. This scheme has met the approval of many well-known explorers. Sir Frederick Goldsmid has himself explored the country between Karachi and the Caspian, and been backwards and forwards through Persia in all directions. He presided at the meeting of the Society of Arts when Mr. Black's paper was read and took part in the discussion. He is of opinion that the line passing through Mesopotamia would be very useful to India in years of famine. But what most commends the scheme in his view is the direct line which it would give from Alexandria through the long depression in Arabia Petrea to the head of the Persian Gulf. If the Arabs of the Desert could be won over, there would be no political complications provided the Sultan who claims to be the suzerain of Arabia did not interfere. Sir Frederick, however, is by no means certain that difficulties would not arise. The Sultan would probably be unwilling to see a railway under foreign jurisdiction carried through Arabia, north of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. If this political obstacle could be turned he thinks the line would be an immense advantage to Great Britain and British India. But it would be necessary to bear in mind that Southern Baluchistan is not under British protection. It is Persian territory, and the Shah might not favour a line which could not do anything to open up the resources of Persia proper. A railway through the centre of Persia would have that advantage, and if the consent of the Persian Government were obtained, they would have an interest in protecting it and in making it successful. There are many people, however, who will feel morally certain that Russia would strenuously oppose any railway concession in Persia to a British Company.

Then come material difficulties. Mr. J. W. Parry criticised the proposal from an engineering point of view, and pointed out that the route had never been surveyed, and that there were some 200 miles through stony Arabia which had never been explored. He declined to accept the estimate of £5,000 per mile as sufficient, seeing that the first railways constructed in India cost £20,000 per mile, while the average of ten standard gauge lines in this country worked out at £10,410 per mile. Mr. Parry holds that the cost of carrying a railway through Northern Arabia, a thinly populated and almost unknown country, and along the littoral of the Persian Gulf, would largely exceed the cost of any Indian railway. Officers and men would require double the Indian rate of pay for working in such inhospitable regions; police escorts would be necessary for each member of the staff, and the food-supplies, water, shelter, sanitation, and hospital accommodation for an army of coolies would cost enormous sums. Contractors would demand proportionate rates. The difficulties attending the construction of a thousand miles of railway through a desert Mr. Parry evidently considered insuperable. Mr. Black, however, demurred to that designation of the region through which the line would be carried. The great depression in Northern Arabia, which in his view seems to have been specially designed by Providence for a railway, is not a desert at all, it is an ancient river-bed and is very fertile. He quoted a letter from Colonel Mockler, British Resident at Baghdad, speaking of the line with hearty approval, and saying that his only wonder is that it has not been made already. He promises every assistance in his power towards the making of a line connecting India with the West. An old Bombay journalist, Mr. Martin Wood, bore testimony to the value of Sir Frederick Goldsmid's opinion on such an enterprise, as he is familiar with all the countries concerned and the various projects that have been brought forward for the same end. Mr. Wood makes light of supposed political difficulties, and dwells rather on the impossibility of competing with water carriage, which is infinitely more economical than hauling heavy produce over thousands of miles of railway. Mr. Treasher Collins does not look on the matter so unfavourably. He is satisfied from personal observation that there is a strip of land seven miles broad along the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf which seems peculiarly adapted for a railway. In his view the Persians would approve a railway along the coast because it would not open up the interior and endanger their independence. He is satisfied it would conduce to British interests and stimulate industry and trade on the borders of a sea on which the British flag is supreme.

It will thus be seen that there is a good deal to be said for and against this latest plan for uniting East and West by a railway 2,400 miles in length and costing at the very lowest estimate £15,000,000. It is strange that not one of the experts who were present, and some of whom took part in the discussion, made even a casual reference to the fact that India can be brought at any time we choose into direct connection with the railway systems of Europe, by the completion of a missing link only six hundred miles in length. The Indian railways have pierced the Khojak, and the Russians are at a point only 80 miles distant from Herat. Between the termini at New Chaman and at Khusk nearly due north there is an easy country, fairly supplied with water, across which a railway can be laid in six months from the day on which the British and Russian Governments sign a convention authorising its construction. Fifteen years ago when the Russian and Indian frontiers were nearly fifteen hundred miles apart a Russian officer of high rank visited Simla and proposed that the railways of the Indian and Russian systems should be connected under proper safeguards, the Indian terminus being fixed at Herat or any other place we preferred. The proposal was not even discussed. Mr. J. M. Maclean obtained a considerable measure of support for a somewhat similar proposal a few months ago. The day is not yet, but to borrow Mr. Rhodes' phrase, "It will come, it will come." The only question is when?

THE reply which has been given by Government to the Deccan Sabha's forebodings in regard to the continued decrease of the number of persons on famine relief, bears out the statements made in these columns a few days ago as to the abuse of the provision made by the State for the sustenance of all in actual need. It has been proved to the satisfaction of Government that "in many cases women with children were on the works while the fathers were idle in the villages." The number of non-working children was consequently "seldom less than one-half, and in several districts about five-sevenths of the men and women employed." In order to stop this abuse, kitchens have been established and the children have been given cooked food, instead of the cash allowance formerly doled out. This has increased the cost of relief per child, but it has diminished the number of young children on the works, since the mother's earnings have not now the subsidiary payments made for the non-working youngsters to be pooled as a set-off to the idleness of the father. This fact does not indicate for a moment that either State aid or private charity are needless, but it does prove that the distress is not quite so large as might have been supposed from the figures of six weeks ago. Government cannot be accused of inflicting hardships on the poor, when to prevent a known abuse, they provide for the children the food for which alone in the past the money payments were expressly made to the parent. The next cause for decrease is a change in the method of relief which has been again and again urged upon the attention of the Bombay Government, even by those who now object to one of the incidental results of the alteration. Often during the last six months Government have been reminded that famine relief labour should as far as possible be directed to objects calculated to add to the material resources or the economic insurance of the district where such labour is performed. Great and frequent have been the complaints that most of the labour has been employed on the prosaic task of breaking stones, to provide a supply of road metal for at least ten years to come. Well irrigation on a large scale is the work, it has been urged, upon which the famine labourers should have been set. It so happens, however, that the areas in the Deccan affected by the scarcity have been shown by experience to lend themselves but little to this class of protective development. The loss to Government on the well irrigation of the Deccan year by year is considerable, when the heavy interest payable on the capital outlay is taken into account. In Sind the river Indus is the great natural reservoir from which the irrigation canals are supplied; in the Deccan great tanks for the storage of water have to be constructed at enormous cost.

They might possibly pay if irrigation was freely resorted to in ordinary years; but it is not. The cultivators generally defer applying for water until a scarcity of rain is seen to be probable. But as this only happens once in ten or twelve years, the demand is usually very small, and would be much smaller did not some crops (particularly sugarcane) always require irrigation, not only in the Deccan, but also in Gujerat. As an example of the natural tendency not to utilise the Government supply of water until it is evident that the rainfall is scanty it may be mentioned that this year applications for use of wells was made in respect of nearly 100,000 acres, as compared with 67,000 in the previous year. In times like these applications made late in the season have often to be refused owing to the necessity of limiting the area to that capable of being watered by the supply available, after providing for perennial and other crops for which arrangements had been previously made. But in ordinary years more water is stored than is required for the areas for which applications are received. At a time when both famine and plague make heavy demands upon the public purse, it is only to be expected that Government will be slow to embark upon capital outlay upon which the return is likely to be inadequate for payment of interest and working charges. Moreover, irrigation works are unsuited to famine relief, inasmuch as a great deal of the labour is of a skilled type not to be found in anything like adequate proportion in the relief camps. All that the famine workers could do, generally speaking, would be to prepare the way for the skilled workers, thus entailing heavy outlay in addition to that required for relief purposes. The dominating idea in all famine operations is the saving of human life, and hence it is desirable that it should as far as possible be begun, continued, and ended by those needing relief. As Lord Sandhurst pointed out when the famine first broke out, unless the labour is of a simple character, requiring the least amount of skill and supervision, every rupee of expenditure on famine labour has to be supplemented by further and much larger expenditure to carry the work to completion. Only from one-fourth to one-half of the outlay on any irrigation works undertaken during the present famine would go towards preventing distress from famine. The remainder would go in materials and in skilled and non-distressed labour.

The work having mainly consisted of the breaking of road metal, people in need of help have been able to obtain it close to their homes, and this fact has assisted in the perpetration of the abuse of the Government provision by idle heads of families to which we have called attention. The breaking of metal having in many places reached the limits of probable requirements, it has been stopped and earth work for railways or tanks within a reasonable distance has been substituted. This change, so ardently desired by many critics, has contributed to the decrease in the number in receipt of relief which has so exercised the Deccan Sabha. "It is found," says Mr. Monteath in his letter, "that people who have other resources are unwilling to go far from home, but no objection is raised by those in real need." It may be remarked, however, that this employment of the relief workers on railway and tank earth-works is not by any means a new feature. It has simply been largely extended now that the metal breaking has reached the maximum limit. As much misconception prevails on this point it would be well if Government would issue a resolution showing the extent and nature of the work that has been done up to date in all the affected districts. The fact that more than three-fourths of the works are carried out by Public Works agency, will go far to secure better results in proportion to the money expended than were obtained in the famine of twenty years ago, when so much of the labour was under civil agency. The public works agency has been found, as might reasonably have been expected, to be much more efficient and economical than the ordinary district agency save in the case of small local works.

THE plague mortality in the Presidency is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less," and the degrees of decline are by no means gradual. In the first week of May (owing to the severe outbreak at Cutch Mandvie) the mortality rose to 2,054; as will be seen from the details we give elsewhere, in the last complete week of the month it stood at only 527. The figures for the preceding week were 860, so that the decrease in the seven days ending on May 28th was 333. Towards this diminution Cutch Mandvie contributed an even two hundred, leaving the total of her deaths at 300. The downward movement at the sorely afflicted port has thus been steady and continuous for the last three weeks, and we may hope to soon see Mandvie with her mortality from plague in the tens or units, as is the case in all other places where the pestilence has been epidemic. Exclusive of Mandvie the deaths throughout the Presidency and the Native States therein were only 227, towards which Bombay contributed 17, Karachi 19, and Poona 10 only. The aggregate for the three cities was therefore 76, as compared with 93 and 147 in the two preceding weeks. The fact that out of the 75 cases registered in Bombay 12 were imported, shows how necessary is the precaution of detaining in observation camps people who arrive in the city from affected places along the coast. Surat which was suffering so severely two or three months ago had only 16 deaths from plague, and in Thana the mortality was brought down to 29, as compared with 43 in the previous week. It is noteworthy that in Poona district there was but one indigenous case, and that did not prove fatal. Although in the earlier stages of the spread of the disease that district was exposed to dangers from immigrants from the infected city, no less great than those which told so heavily on Thana and Surat, it has remained throughout practically free from an epidemic of plague. The district of which Poona city (where nearly two thousand deaths have occurred) is the centre has had only 21 indigenous deaths. This difference between the Deccan collectorate and the coast bordered zillas of Thana and Surat is well worthy of careful enquiry. In Ratnagiri the disease is practically at an end, and in Kolaba only thirty deaths were registered. There is improvement all along the line. In the whole of Sind outside Karachi the deaths only numbered thirteen.

THE Anglo-Russian Literary Society is forging ahead. The Empress of Russia has followed the example of the Emperor Nicholas by graciously becoming its patron. The London Chamber of Commerce has adopted an excellent suggestion of Mr. E. A. Cazalet (President of the Society), and will award prizes for proficiency in the Russian language. Mr. W. J. Rivington, a member of the A. R. L. S., is about to issue a periodical in Russian at Moscow to facilitate business between both countries. The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London have become members. Dr. John Pollen, who is now in London, is actually stirring in the useful work of diffusing a knowledge of Russian and Russia, and thus realise the desire of British statesmen who seek to promote a better understanding with that country, and dissipate the prejudices which sprung up "when we were putting our money on the wrong horse."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHER PLASSY, Commander A. B. Prance, sailed yesterday for Karachi, where she will remain during the monsoon.

THE following telegram has been despatched by the Anjamani-Islam of Bombay, to the First Secretary to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Constantinople:—"Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, tender their humble but sincere and profound congratulations to his Imperial Majesty on the great victories, and pray for peace, prosperity and progress throughout the Muslim world."

THE liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., writing from London states, that he has disposed of the remaining assets, with the sanction of the Court, on terms which will enable him to distribute in July or August about one shilling and two-pence in the pound, making in all ten shillings and eleven pence.

YET another anonymous correspondent has been having a dig at the poor people who are burdened with the management of the South Kensington Colossus. Last week, it may be remembered, Lord Herschell informed the Fellows, in meeting assembled, that quite apart from the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

DEFENCE OF THERMOPYLAE.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Greeks are organising the defence of Thermopylæ.

DISSENSIONS IN THE FOREIGN LEGION.

In consequence of the dissensions in the Greek Foreign Legion, the French and Belgian members have withdrawn.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

The Cretans continue their aggressive attitude.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL ZONE BY THE TURKS.

It is reported at Athens that the Turks have again violated the neutral zone, and the Greeks fear that an unexpected stroke is meditated.

MAY 31.

Greek officers have been sent to the frontier to reconnoitre where the Turks are reported to have violated the neutral zone.

MASSACRES IN CRETE.

The Bashi Bozouks have massacred fifteen Christians in a village near Candia.

MESSAGE FROM PRINCE GEORGE TO THE TSAR.

The *Standard* states that Prince George of Greece has telegraphed to the Tsar urging him to again intervene on behalf of Greece, and impose on the Sultan the conditions of peace.

PROSECUTION OF AN ARAB JOURNAL IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Egyptian Government have decided to prosecute the Arab journal "Mushir," for publishing articles insulting to the German Emperor.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with English mails of the 21st inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

DERBY SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The following horses have been scratched for the Derby :—

Punchestown, Berzak Cornamist, Mintshell, and Cramond.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

A London telegram, dated 29th instant, states the following are the probable starters for the Derby :—

Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. c. Berzak.
Mr. Fairie's b. c. Eager.
Mr. J. Gubbin's b. c. Galteemore.
Mr. J. Simons Harrieson's b. c. History.
Mr. Wallace Johnstone's ch. c. Monterey.
Mr. J. G. Joicey's ch. c. Silver Fox.
Lord Rosebery's b. c. Velasquez.

The following are doubtful starters :—

Baron Schickler's gr. c. Palmiste II.
Lord Rosebery's b. f. Chelandry.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' b. c. Oakdene.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

LAHORE, MAY 31.

Malik Ahmed Khan, Chief of Tiwanas, Magistrate of the First Class, late of Rawalpindi, was found guilty, to-day, of extortion in two charges, both of which occurred in Rawalpindi.

The Judge sentenced him to two years' simple imprisonment for the first charge, and one year's simple imprisonment for the other. The sentences are not concurrent.

The judgment will be appealed against at the Chief Court. Bail is granted by the Sessions Judge.

The Malik's Muharrir, named Kalu Shah, is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The case lasted three weeks.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla.

The principal measures expected to be introduced this Session are to remove the disabilities imposed by the C. D. Act now in force as regards the examination of women in cantonments ; also to legalise the Criminal Code, as revised by Sir H. Prinsep.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

No news has as yet reached the Government of India regarding the reported signing of the contract for the Kalka-Simla Railway. Though it is known that negotiations for this line for an advanced precise alignment are not yet settled, it is pretty certain that the railway will not come up into the station itself.

ACROSS THE TIBET.

All Simla went to-day to Captain Welby's lecture on his "Journey Across the Tibet."

Sir George White presided, and praised the pluck and enterprise of the traveller.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE IN RADHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, MAY 31.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidency of Subedar Nadealli Khanji to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee at Radhanpur. All the Bhayats, Amin's State Officers, Isamdar, and Shibhias were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made alluding in a grateful manner to her Majesty's beneficient rule under which her Indian Empire has been enjoying peace and prosperity. About Rs. 1,700 were subscribed on the spot. Further subscriptions are being collected, and the auspicious event will be commemorated in some tangible form. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

New rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance to Government servants have now been sanctioned by the Government of India, in supersession of all other rules. They take effect from the 1st of April last with the reservation that officers to whom Exchange compensation is not admissible under the new rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salari es they drew on the 1st April last ; but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance under the new rules. The only officers entitled to the allowance are : (1) "Europe ns appointed in England" ; and (2) "Officers appointed as Europeans in India to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable or to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable, and for the purpose of maintaining that proportion."

The rules are somewhat complicated, and contain limitations generally excluding temporary and part-time appointments of all kinds. It is explained that all Europeans appointed in England are admissable unless their salaries are fixed in sterling or unless specially excluded by the terms of their agreements. On the other hand, the classes of officers appointed in India which are included are exceedingly limited ; in the first place, all statutory natives of India are totally excluded, even those not excluded as statutory natives must hold offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

The following appointments are enumerated as at present complying with this requirement, and Local Governments are invited to name others :—(1) Appointments limited or practically limited to Barristers or members of the Faculty of Arts in Scotland ; (2) Appointments limited to persons possessing special training obtainable only at Home ; (3) Appointments in services and Departments generally restricted to covenanted Civilians or Military officers. This, however, does not apply in the case of the Provincial Service officers who hold listed posts; and (3) Appointments which by practice or order are confined to men enlisted in the British Army.

The following Services and Department's are enumerated as being the ones in which a proportion of Europeans is now held by the Government to be indispensable, and the Local Governments are invited to name the others :—(1) Accounts Departments, whether Civil, Public Works, or Military, and the Forest Department, so far as these appointments are filled by examination ; (2) Such Educational department appointments as are nominated to by the Secretary of State ; (3) Departments of Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.

These orders, however, do not apply to appointments of which pay is less than Rs. 200 monthly. Further, not all Europeans in these appointments are eligible, but only such as have been appointed "as Europeans" and "for the purpose of maintaining the proportion" of Europeans held to be indispensable.

The enforcement of new rules for Compensation Allowance will be postponed in cases where they withdraw allowance hitherto granted until the appointments recommended by the Local Governments and Departments for special inclusion have been considered and determined.

English-speaking Colonies are placed on the same footing as Europe in regard to the application of the rules ; while Eurasians who are not statutory natives are reckoned as Europeans.

GYMKHANA AT MATHERAN.

MATHERAN woke up on Saturday last and launched forth into the most desperate gaiety. One doesn't usually associate gaiety with the name of Matheran, rather does it lend itself to the study of weird insects and brilliant flowers. But Saturday was an exception, and insects and flowers gave way to horse and man.

Early in the morning, it was easy to see that something of importance was going to take place. One met groups of people discussing the chances of such and such a horse, and whether so and so was capable of riding a finish without falling off. Our Parsee friends gave their horses a rest for that morning, and one could walk about without incurring the danger of being galloped over. The one subject of conversation was the coming gymkhana, for Matheran was going to have a gymkhana all of its own, and what is more to the point, did have it on the afternoon of Saturday, May 29. A good many people don't grasp the fact that there is a race-course at Matheran. I don't suppose the Stewards of the Turf Club will ever contemplate transferring the Bombay meeting there, but nevertheless there is a circular piece of ground full of dust, so why not call it a race-course. Where there is a race-course naturally there must be races, hence the gymkhana of which mention was made above. The programme consisted of six events, in all of which the native element predominated, the European visitors apparently not jumping at the chance of risking their necks on the "Hill Tat" of the country. The scurries brought out good fields and fairly close finishes, everyone got wildly excited, and the shouts of the spectators amply atoned for absence of the hoarse shouts of the wily bookmakers, and if one stood with eyes shut you might have imagined yourself at Epsom or Sandown. One gentleman was extremely anxious to take on the job of "Bookie," but left somewhat hurriedly after the first race, which was won by that well known (in Matheran only) pony Ameer. The second race, "The Olympia Cup," proved a good thing for "Japan, Tarpon," whom we have seen in Bombay being beaten for second place by Mr. S. B. Spencer's "Behram." "The Hired Horse Trotting Race" again brought out "Ameer," who, as the sporting papers say, flatteredhis backers by winning easily. The race of the afternoon, "The Ladies Trotting Race," was won by Miss Symons on Japan ; "Miss Mody on Hunter being a good second. The Ladies Nomination race was great sport. The conditions were : Gentleman to ride to lady with a sum. Lady to do the sum ; and first home with sum correct to win. As usual arithmetic was at a premium, but Miss Symons nominating Mr. J. S. Symons proved her superiority in the matter of simple addition, and notched the second win for herself. The last race of the afternoon, the Champion Stakes, a scurry for all Arabs, was won by Mr. Fardoonjee's "Dexter," Mr. Spencer's "Behram" running a close second. This brought to an end a most pleasant afternoon's amusement which every one enjoyed. Capt. Gordon Lillingstone made a first rate starter, while Dr. Hay and Major-General Churchhill carried out the duties of judges to the satisfaction of everyone. The following was the card :

FIRST RACE.—The Summer Stakes.

Mr Raitan's g a p Ameer	1
Mr Rajaram's b a p Brigadier	2
Mr Ardeshir's b a p Rhoshigo	3

SECOND RACE.—The Olympia Cup.

Mr Dalal's ch a p Japan	1
Mr Spencer's ch a p Behram	2
Mr J S Symons' g a p Tarpon	3

THIRD RACE.—Hired Horse Trotting Race.

Mr Raitans g a p Ameer	1
Mr Rajaram's b a p Brigadier	2

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies Trotting Race.

Miss Symons	1
Miss Mody	2

FIFTH RACE.—Ladies Nomination Race.

Miss Symons nominates Mr J L Symons	1
Miss Vatcha nominates Mr Cowasjee Jehangir	2

SIXTH RACE.—The Champion Stakes.

Mr Fardoonji's b a h Dexter	1
Mr Spencer's ch a p Behram	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—MAY 30.

10 p.m. — 81·5

MONDAY—MAY 31.

6 a.m.	81·4
1 a.m.	80·7
3 a.m.	80·2
6 p.m.	84·7

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

If the proceedings of the past few days may be taken as an augury, the present season will be distinguished by heavy scoring in cricket players have made scores of over 200 not out, and there have been several hundreds. Three first-class cricket matches were commenced yesterday. At Kennington Oval Warwickshire were all out in two hours and a-half for 153. To this Surrey replied with 181, Abel being not out with 105 to his credit at the close. Sussex met M.C.C. at Lord's, and started remarkably well. Prince Ranjitsinhji, who was a bit lucky in the making of his first hundred, scored 260, and the visitors ultimately totalled 418, to which P. F. Warner and C. E. de Trafford replied with nineteen, without loss. At Bristol a weak Gloucester Eleven could only score 155 (W. G. Grace 55) against Yorkshire, who exceeded that number by four for the loss of only one wicket, F. S. Jackson being (not out) 64, and Brown (not out) 69. Cricket is, by the way, threatened with what is practically a new rivalry this year. We have it on what may be regarded as pretty certain authority that the toxophilites of the country have determined on a great effort to revive the popularity of an almost forgotten sport. Mr. James Payn, in his highly interesting "Note-book," has made record of the fact. Cricketers may be inclined to laugh, and to cry with Dugald Dalgetty, "Bows and arrows ? Ho ! Ho !" When one thinks only of the field space which toxophilites would occupy if once the glories of the craft were to be revived he is filled with some consternation. However, it may be hoped that the worthy gentlemen who have given the alarm have drawn something of the "long" bow. Unless the toxophilites can reproduce Thackeray's young Otto, who aimed successfully at the right eye of a heron which was long out of sight, we need have little fear of a reduction from such a cause of the attendances at Old Trafford.

The first appearance on a London ground this season of Yorkshire, the champion county of last year, to play the M. C. C. attracted a large company to Lord's ground on May 10, and the cricket, without presenting any special features, was of an interesting and attractive character. Unfortunately the conditions were still rather unseasonable, the sun only making an occasional appearance, and a cold wind marring to some extent the enjoyment of both players and spectators. Mr. F. S. Jackson was assisting Mr. Thornton's team at Cambridge, and Hirst had been let off by his committee ; but despite the absence of these players, Yorkshire put a capital side into the field. The Marylebone eleven was hardly so strong in batting as one could have wished, but it contained plenty of bowling. A trial was given to the young Australian William Roche, who only arrived in England last week. He has a nice easy action, and gets a good deal of spin on the ball at a fairly good pace, but he only met with a moderate amount of success. However, he has evidently a good command over the ball, despite the fact of having lost two fingers on his right hand, and no doubt when he gets more experience in English wickets he will render a creditable account of himself. Lord Hawke won the toss, and Yorkshire went in first. The brightest and most attractive cricket of the innings was shown by Moorhouse, the young professional hitting with the vigour and freedom that have helped to make him so popular with visitors to the various county grounds. After the Yorkshire innings just over an hour remained for play when the M.C.C. went in to bat, but at ten minutes past six a successful appeal was made against the light, and stumps were drawn for the day. On May 11 the ground was still in capital condition. Up to a certain point the M.C.C. batting broke down badly, and when the fifth wicket fell at eighty-four, a follow-on looked to be in prospect. From that point, however, the whole character of the game changed, and the batsmen scored with considerable freedom. On May 12 the Marylebone Club gained a creditable and well-earned victory by seven wickets.

Winning the toss at the Oval on Monday, May 10, and going in on a good hard wicket, the Essex team kept Surrey in the field from a little after twelve o'clock till ten minutes to six, and ran up the capital total of 316. Messrs. Perrin and McGahey, who became partners with the score at forty-four for two wickets, put on no fewer than 137 runs while they were together. With better judgment they might have stayed even longer, for they were thoroughly set after luncheon and had pretty well mastered the bowling when a short run for which his partner called him cost Perrin his wicket. When he had made two Perrin was lucky in being missed at mid-on by Key, but for the most part his innings was an admirable one, not marked by any great freedom in hitting, but excellent in method. McGahey, who was out fifth at 221, played with more vigour but with less finish of style, his innings including two 5's (one of them with four for an overthrow), ten 4's, a 3, and seven 2's. When wanting only six runs to reach his hundred he became a little too eager and jumping out to drive a ball from Abel, was clean bowled. He was missed at mid-off by Richardson shortly before lunch with his score at forty, but no other serious blemish in his fine display came under notice. Lucas played splendidly for his fifty-nine not out, showing all his old perfection of style and hitting with unwonted freedom. To look at his was clearly the best batting of the day. The weather on May 11 at the Oval took away a great deal of the pleasure of the game. The players could not keep themselves warm, and the spectators, who again mustered in good numbers, had a very trying time. The Essex Eleven followed up in capital form the good start they had made on Monday, and when just before six o'clock bad light brought the day's play to a premature close, they were 260 runs ahead with five wickets to fall in their second innings. Beyond everything else the feature of the day was the slow bowling of Mr. F. G. Bull, who quite puzzled the Surrey batsmen, and took nine wickets at a cost of little more than ten runs each. With the ground in capital order for run-getting, this was a performance of exceptional merit. Thanks mainly to a splendid innings of ninety-five by Abel, and in a lesser degree to the efforts of Messrs. Obinnery, W. W. Read, and Key, Surrey on May 12, saved the match, which, after a full day's cricket was left drawn at half-past six.

At Cambridge on May 10 the University commenced their first-class season with a match against a strong team got together by Mr. C. I. Thornton. In the Light Blue Eleven places were given to the seniors E. A. Kidman, J. H. Stogdon, and H. H. B. Hawkins, and to the Freshman A. E. Fernie, who had all shown good form in the trial games. On a good wicket, the University took first innings, and gave a capital display, remaining in for about three hours and a half, and running up a total of 169. On May 11 the Light Blues followed up their advantage. In three-quarters of an hour they finished off the innings of Mr. Thornton's team for a total of 132. Then, after making a bad start in their second innings, they obtained a complete mastery over the bowling. N. F. Druce played a splendid innings, and at a quarter past six he had reached his second hundred, and when play finished he had made 227 not out. This is the highest individual score ever obtained in a first-class match on Fenner's Ground. On May 12 Cambridge University won a highly creditable victory by 334 runs.

At the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, on May 6, Mr. J. Hammond's Aspinall won the Third Welter Handicap, Sir W. Ingram's Comfrey the Peel Handicap, Mr. H. M'Calmont's Knight of the Thistle the March Stakes, Mr. J. Ryan's Millrace the Selling Plate, Lord Stanley's The Guide the Chippenham Stakes, and Mr. F. S. Barnard's Argon the Ely Plate. For the Newmarket Two-year-old Plate Mr. J. M. Hanbury's Tears of Joy and Mr. Douglas Baird's Cap Martin ran a dead-heat, the stakes being divided. On May 7 the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, for three-year-olds, 8st 12lb each ; R. M. (1 mile 11 yards) was won by Lord Rosebery's Chelandry (J. Watts), Mr. R. Walker's Galatia (R. Colling) being second, and the favourite, Mr. L. De Rothschild's Goletta (J Fagan), third. Betting at starting : 13 to 8 against Goletta, 9 to 4 against Chelandry, 20 to 1 against Galatia. Duenna filly was in front for more than half the distance, but on entering the dip Chelandry drew out and won easily by two lengths ; a length and a-half divided the second and third ; Duenna filly was fourth ; Lowly fifth ; Perce Neige sixth ; Fortalic seventh ; and Floraine last. Time, 1 min. 42 2-5 sec. Captain Laing's Kirkwall secured the Brinkley Plate, Sir M. Fitzgerald's Heir Male the May Plate, Mr. H. M. 'Calmonts Shrove Tuesday the Selling Plate, and Mr. J. Joicey's Dick Whittington the Apprentice's Plate. Lord Ellesmere's Athenais and Mr. C. S. Newton's Dumbarton divided the Fourth Welter after Milford had been disqualified for bumping, and Mr. Martin D. Rucker's Red Heart accounted for the Brotby Handicap.—It is rumoured that after the race for the Two Thousand Mr. Gubbins was offered £25,000 for the winner, Galteo more—and refused the offer !

Fair sport was witnessed at Chester on May 11, and as the afternoon turned out fine, a large company attended the races. Mr. H. Chaplin's Yester Year easily secured the Mostyn Plate, and Mr. L. de Rothschild's Guisla carried off the Stamford Plate. Mr. W. Brechin's Charles Lamb won the Wynnstay Handicap, Mr. Cambie's Gobryas the Belgrave Welter, Mr. G. Cottrill's Eccleston the Oestrian Selling Welter, and Mr. C. J. Blake's Arezzo the Eaton Plate. The most successful jockey was Allsopp, who rode three winners. Apart from the big race the card on May 12 was not a strong one, but plenty of runners turned out, and a capital start was made with the Combermere Handicap. The Tinman, who had shown a liking for the course when he won, this race and the Wynnstay Handicap last year, was always the favourite, and he looked all over a winner at the distance, but failed to withstand the challenge of Porte Bonheur, and succumbed by a head. Thornhill proved the best of a bad lot in the Dee Stand Selling Welter. In the Badminton Plate, which followed the Cup, calculations were completely upset by Simple Aveu. Kendale, a very strong order, landed the Prince of Wales Welter, and a capital day's sport closed with the Roodeye Maiden Plate in which Arezzo, penalised 7 lbs. for his success on the 11th, cleverly pulled through. Bright weather favoured the conclusion of the Chester meeting yesterday. Of course the chief race in which most interest was centered was the Dee Stakes, for which Silver Fox, who has been backed for the Derby at an outside price, was well supported. He is a son of that Satiety who won the Liverpool Cup, who was a brother of Seabreeze, and if opportunity had been offered him would have proved the best three-year-old of his season. Talking of Silver Fox, however, he is rather a striking counterpart of his sire, Satiety, for he is handsome enough for anything. He was an even-money chance from Prime Minister and Guernsey, to whom he was conceding 13lb and 9lb. For two furlongs the pace was a crawl Silver Fox was in front at the distance, but could no better than make a dead-heat of it with Prime Minister, with the Craven winner, Guernsey, third. After this show Silver Fox, well bred as he is, can have no chance with the Irishman, Galtee More, for the Derby. For the Earl of Chester's Welter Handicap Van John and Simoon were strongly fancied. They, however, caught a Tartar in Simon Prince, who jumped off at score, and Otto Madden making every post a winning one, fairly cleared his field. As a sire Martagon is rapidly coming to the front, and Florismart, who is a beautifully built colt, emphasised this by winning the Ormonde Two-Year-Old Plate. Always on the rails, he was ever in the van, and in an exciting finish he was always too good for allegro and Sweet Adare. In the Wynn Two-Year-Old Stakes Tovaros, a daughter of Chesterfield and Sunny Queen, rendered an excellent account of herself. It was in the straight she made up her lost ground, and in Sam Loates's hands she won handsomely, and was bought in for 200gs. Lady Ernle's success in the Great Cheshire Handicap, in which Jaquemart played a very poor part, was a thoroughly hard-earned one, and the distance evidently did not suit Mr. Leopold de Rothschile's horse.

The amateur championship has shown us that age and experience are not necessities for first-rate golf, though, on the other hand, it seems almost an essential condition that an early beginning should be made by anyone who aspires to be a first-rate player. There are remarkable exceptions, no doubt but generally the men who leave golf severely alone until they have exhausted their possibilities in football, rowing, or cricket need not anticipate the highest golfing honours. Fortunately, our ambitions are not all so impracticable, and the man who is past his youth may take up golf with reasonable assurance that if he is sound in limb and clear of eye, and especially if he has been accustomed to games, he will soon play sufficiently well to enjoy himself and to enter into that great dominion of sport of which the traditions, history, and practice constitute a branch of liberal education. There is of course, the initial difficulty that it is awkward for the novice to take his place on a crowded green without some inconvenience to himself and others. Two alternatives suggest themselves—the one to choose occasions when few players are about, and the other to use some field or other suitable retreat to take off what may be called the rough edge. Then, too, it is expedient that every beginner should make a rather careful study of the etiquette of golf, the principal points of which are incorporated in almost every handbook, and, on all accounts, it is desirable that he should cultivate a style of moderate celerity, that he should watch the flight and mark the position of his ball, and that he should always be ready to consider himself in relation to the other players on the green. It would usually be a held, and might save a good deal of subsequent trouble to interest a more advanced and, if possible, a judicious friend in the initial movements—the stand, the address, and the swing. It is worth while, too, to qualify such assistance by some reference to the literature of golf—Mr. Hutchinson's "Hints on Golf" is a useful little book,—and even by the study of photographs of celebrated golfers in movement.

An error that has been many times repeated both in the cyling and the general press of London calls for correction. The Stanley Cycling Club, of London, has lately celebrated its coming of age, and the event has been made the occasion for the remark that the Stanley is "the third English club to reach years of discretion," the other two being the Pickwick and the London Bicycle Clubs. Starting with the assumption that London is England, this would be true enough. But at least two clubs in South Lancashire had had a continuous existence of over twenty-one years before the Stanley Club could lay claim to such antiquity, so that it is not the third, but at best the fifth club to obtain that distinction.

More members of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club on Wednesday took part in the spring meeting than has ever previously been recorded. The muster of players numbered 136. A remarkable record was made by Mr. Harold Hilton, who did the round in 78—38 out and 40 home. He won the club gold medal and memento.

The members of the American House of Representatives appear to be in some little difficulty as to the selection of their team to meet the House of Commons in the "cable" chess match on May 24. It is considered probable, however, that the team selected will be as follows : The Hon. Richmond Pearson (North Carolina), General Henderson (Iowa), Mr. Cousins (Iowa), General J. Wheeler (Alabama), Judge de Armond (Missouri), Mr. Richard O. Shannon (New York), C. Swanson (Virginia), and Messrs. Foote, Bodine, Shaforth, and Parker.

The Ladies Golf Union, with a view to fostering the game, decided to give a silver medal to each associated club, to be won by the member returning the lowest aggregate of four scores, under Union handicap, in the medal round competition. Over twenty clubs took part in April, half of which belong to the home or neighbouring counties. The handicap difficulty has been got over by giving each competitor the lowest handicap she has in any club of which she is a member.

The building of the new pavilion and the tavern at the Oval, at a cost of between £24,000 and £25,000, will be commenced at the beginning of September. The Surrey Club propose to raise a sum not exceeding £10,000, by the issue of debentures to help them in defraying the cost of this big undertaking.

A RUMOUR, which still awaits confirmation, has been circulated in the City (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) to the effect that a syndicate of German bankers has offered to lend the Portuguese Government a sum of £10,000,000 for the development of their South-East African Colonies. It is stated, moreover, that diplomacy is at work to prevent the acceptance of the loan, and that the Portuguese authorities have shown no disposition to close with the offer, as the conditions are onerous and involve partial control of the works to be undertaken.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE FOR BOMBAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, during his stay here as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was installed as District Grand Master of Bombay, at Government House, Parel, with a Grand Masonic ceremony, the like of which has not been witnessed in this Presidency. Since his Royal Highness' departure for England, the duties of the District Grand Master were carried on by a Deputy until the arrival in Bombay of Lord Sandhurst, when his Excellency was installed, at a meeting of the District Grand Lodge held in the Town Hall, as Pro. District Grand Master under the English constitution. The highest office under the sister constitution, namely that of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, has been held for some years by Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality, and the happy idea of continuing the two highest Masonic offices in the person of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay is to be carried into effect on Friday, when his Excellency, in addition to being the Pro. District Grand Master, will be installed as the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. On Saturday, as the head of the two Masonic Constitutions in Bombay, Lord Sandhurst will perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Freemasons' Hall, the site for which has been selected on the Esplanade, adjoining the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary and facing the Novelty Theatre.

Up to this time the Freemasons of Bombay have not had a meeting-place of their own. Masonic Lodges are known to have been held in former years in the bungalow of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Judge of the Small Causes Court, at Byculla, now occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary ; in a Mogul's bungalow on the verge of the Babulla Tank ; and on the top floor of Grant Buildings at Colaba, where the Provincial Grand Lodge, the predecessor of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, also held its meetings under the late Mr. George Taylor and Mr. R. B. Barton as Provincial Grand Masters. Subsequently to the installation of Captain (afterwards Sir) Henry Morland as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, the Grand Lodge as well as all the Lodges under the Scotch Constitution held their meetings in Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Cama's bungalow at Gowallia Tank Road, while the District Grand Lodge and all Lodges under the English Constitution met in the Nawab's bungalow near the present Ollivant Bridge in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. An understanding was afterwards come to between the Hon. Mr. James Gibbs, the District Grand Master and Member of Council, and Captain Henry Morland, as the head of the Scotch Constitution, by which all the Lodges as well as the two Grand Lodges met in the Nesbit Lane Bungalow, which was made the common Masonic Hall. Latterly Mr. Sassoon's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, was selected for the Hall ; and later still, the building next to the Adelphi Family Hotel was rented, where all the Masonic bodies meet at present.

While all the Lodges met at the Nesbit Lane bungalow, the financial as well as other affairs were managed by the Freemasons' Hall Committee, which included representatives of both the Constitutions. With the active co-operation of both the Grand Masters, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and Sir Henry Morland, several schemes were brought forward and discussed by the Hall Committee for building a Masonic Hall by the issue of debentures, but for one reason or another, the projects fell through for want of sufficient funds. A fresh project was started in the time of Mr. E. Tyrrell Leeth, barrister-at-law, who succeeded the Hon. Mr. Gibbs as District Grand Master, and although warmly backed by Sir Henry Morland, the project met with no better success than before. When his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught assumed charge of the office of District Grand Master, Sir Henry Morland made one more effort to secure a Masonic Temple for Bombay. Government granted a site on favourable terms near the premises of the Young Men's Christian Association ; but sufficient funds could not be collected for building a temple worthy of the Craft and of the city ; and the project, which seemed to be in a fair way towards accomplishment, was ultimately allowed to drop. The experience gained from the previous failures was turned to good account in the matter of raising funds and finding ways and means for the maintenance of the Hall, for building which a fresh project was started by the Hall Committee since Lord Sandhurst became the head of the English Constitution. The project was warmly taken up by the two Grand Masters ; and the credit of bringing the scheme to a successful termination, a scheme which will not only provide an excellent temple on a central site, but will allow of its being maintained in a satisfactory state, is due, next to the Grand Masters, to Mr. G. O. Dunn, Mr. R. S. Brown, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and one or two other enthusiastic Masons who never allowed their zeal for raising a Masonic temple to cool even in the face of formidable difficulties. Government have granted the Hall Committee 1,200 square yards of land on a lease for ninety-nine years at one rupee per square yard per annum, the Committee or their successors having the option of renewing the lease for another term of ninety-nine years. The plans and designs for the Hall, which have been prepared by Mr. J. Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Engineers, have been submitted to Government for approval.

The architect has arranged that the principal hall of the Temple on the first storey shall be 60 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 27 feet high ; while the banqueting hall, immediately under it, is to be of the same dimensions. Spacious rooms will also be provided in the building for the holding of Chapters, and a dinning-room in close proximity to the large banquetting hall. The construction of the Hall together with the furniture has been estimated to cost about Rs. 1,37,000. A large portion of the amount will be raised by issuing debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum and from the subscriptions paid by the various Lodges and members of the Craft. The list of subscriptions has been headed with a handsome donation from Lord Sandhurst. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Byramjee Rajkotwalla, and Mr. Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Petit, with a view to perpetuate the name of his father, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and some others, have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each. The Committee have resolved that the names of donors giving Rs. 1,000 and more should be inscribed on a marble tablet to be placed in a conspicuous part of the building ; and it is expected that this plan will induce several Masons to come forward to assist the scheme. The two Grand Lodges and the various Lodges working under them have subscribed liberally to help the scheme. A sum of Rs. 13,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Committee under rather peculiar circumstances. The late Mr. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Banajee, a grandson of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and father of Mr. L. N. Banajee, acting Prothonotary of the High Court, left in trust with Lodge Rising Star of Western India, of which he was a Past Master, the sum of Rs. 13,000 with a view to perpetuate the name of his grand father ; and the money, should the High Court allow the Lodge to part with it, has been offered on condition that the banquet hall of the new temple should be named after Mr. Framjee Cowasjee. The following sub-committee was appointed by the Hall Committee some six months ago to look after the various details for the construction of the building :—Mr. R. S. Brown, president ; Mr. G. O. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Captain C. D. Wise, Grand Secretary, A. S. F. I., and Messrs. D. Gostling, D. D. Misiree, M. R. Surveyor, D. R. Chichgar, and K. R. Cama. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia has been appointed a trustee for the new building on behalf of the English, Constitution, and Mr. D. R. Chichgar on behalf of the Scotch. It was decided to lay the foundation-stone of the new building on the 21st January last, but the arrangement had to be abandoned in consequence of the plague ; and the ceremonial is fixed for Saturday next.

THE latest work to be added to the series "The Fauna of British India," published under the authority of the Secretary of State, and edited by Mr. W. T. Blandford, is Volume I of the Hymenoptera, wasps and bees, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. This book follows on the same lines as those dealing with moths by Sir George Hampson.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

It is a reflection of somewhat qualified pleasure that nothing in the native of India appeals to the Englishman exiled here, like the instinct for sport. His intense intellectuality, his great considerateness and charm of manner, his many admirable domestic traits, his notable devotion to an idea—all these are recognized theoritically, but practically ignored, while a good shot or a good rider, a cricketer or an oar whose odd sounding name gets into the English papers with his university eleven or his college boat, is at once lauded as a "good fellow" and treated as if he possessed all the virtues denied to the rest of his countrymen. Not that I wish to say that the playing of Patiala's team on Saturday was anything but a magnificent exhibition. It also gave one a fine satisfaction to see the way they were applauded for the repeated goals they scored off our own race-brothers, the 16th Lancers. But the respectful admiration the three Singhs excited as they took their several pegs at the United Service Club's refreshment table afterwards, was very typical. It was a perfect day, and all Simla went down to see the game. You have had the particulars by telegram. I will only add that overmatched as they were in every way, the Lancers gave Patiala's men their work. The goals were not won in the twinkling of an eye, and Captain Dallas's play in particular excited hearty applause. But with the pick of India in ponies—of England, too, for that matter—and men whose principal business in life it is to play polo, however august the posts may be that disguise this usefulness, the issue could not be other than it was. Patiala says that he even has his polo ground enclosed and fenced like that at Annandale, to accustom the ponies to its limit. Granting every advantage, however, there was a physical freedom, a superb swing in the strokes of Patiala's men beside which the play of everybody they have encountered seemed stiff and jointed. Englishmen, however, would certainly have a better chance if it were ruled, as it should be ruled, that the game should be played without spurs. One or two of Patiala's white ponies galloped with sickeningly red patches on their sides, and the most casual observer might see the spur go home at every turn. Sir Partab Singh, by the way, is likely, I hear, to improve the time he is spending loyally in England in this Jubilee year by the selection of some new ponies for the Jodhpore team. Hurlingham, I fancy, will see a good deal of him during his visit, and of that excellent polo-player who has been placed in special charge of him, Major "Jim" Turner.

Miss Lucia Harwood, the cold weather before last, made "The Passport" familiar at least to theatre-goers of Calcutta. The smart and amusing little piece has just been done astonishingly well by the Simla A. D. C. "Astonishingly" in no sense uncomplimentary to that versatile institution, but on the ground that any amateur performance is remarkable that shows no special weakness or defect anywhere, especially when the piece contains such a number of small parts as does "The Passport." It is the amateur who comes on only two or three times and has on each occasion only two or three lines whose performance is usually most deplorable. The equality of the acting in "The Passport," however, was really admirable, and reflects the greatest credit upon Captain Samson, the new stage manager, whose path, I hear by the way, has not been altogether one of roses in connection with the histrionic talent of the summer capital. People who can't subdue their haughty spirits and submit to be bullied about their acting shouldn't act—that ought to be written above the portals of every A. D. C. But the cest of "The Passport," if we may judge by results, must have shown the highest degree of pliability. The piece went smoothly from start to finish. Mr. Bonham Carter, as the absent-minded Mrs. Darcy, sustained a very heavy and difficult part with the utmost spirit and cleverness. She was admirably spoilt, irrelevant, whimsical, and absurd from beginning to end, never losing her grasp upon the character for an instant, making all her points vigorously and successfully. Mrs. G. A. Anderson as the lachrymose. Mrs. Coleman was delightfully humorous and scored a complete success, while Mr. Anderson as the much married Mr. Sinclair played with great ease and lightness. Among the minor parts that of Mr. Algy Grey, done by Mr. John Morison, struck me as being the most successful, both in make-up and rendition. Mr. Morison appeared before a Saturday club audience in Calcutta last cold weather in "The New Sub," but comedy is evidently his strong point, and he made a much better thing of the dignified disappointed suitor of Miss Tracy. The setting of the piece deserves especial praise. The first scene is a Russian railway waiting room, it will be remembered, and some of the talent that has come successfully through examinations in that language with an eye to frontier posts had been utilised to print real Russian notices on the walls. Local colour, too, was insisted upon in the real samovar, and the tumbler for the tea which appeared at the inevitable lunch. Talking of samovars, they are things everybody should have who cares for tea decently made, and though I have hitherto managed to exist without one, its possession is a constant ambition. I saw one, very common and battered, and looking as if the cylinder inside must infallibly have been eaten through with rust, in a shop on the mall yesterday, and asked the price. Thirty rup

undisciplined rabble. Their deeds in Thessaly, however, have proved that they are thoroughly disciplined.

The same ignorance seems to me also to prevail as regards the civil administration of the Turkish Government. The Concert of the Powers without any special knowledge of affairs have been pressing for reforms, and I am of opinion that if an independent enquiry be made as regards the civil administration of the Turkish Empire, another surprise will be in store for the general public. At present it is believed that the subjects of Turkey are ground down and cruelly overtaxed. This is not the case. Colonel Lazareff, an Armenian and a Russian officer, who visited Armenia recently, testifies to the fact that the Turks only exact one-eighth of the produce as a land-tax. It is true the Armenians are also made to pay a Capitation Tax as an exemption from military service, and two small cesses are exacted for education and for communications. The reform sought to be introduced will involve increased expenditure, and will inevitably result in an increase of the land revenue which will scarcely please the Armenians although it may enrich the Sultan's Exchequer.

As regards the judicial administration, this seems to me to be equally misunderstood and misrepresented. My experience leads me to believe that a criminal is seldom convicted except proof positive, or, as the Turks term it, "Istentaque," be adduced. Indeed, there is great difficulty in procuring a conviction in criminal cases—the judges mostly being very lenient, —and there is no justification for the statements that the judges do not act impartially. All the Pachalics are connected by telegraph with Constantinople, and a great deal of the work of the Government is carried on through that Department. This brings the Pasha's into speedy communication with the central authority, and is supposed to be a safeguard against the arbitrary or tyrranical action of the governing Pashas. Moreover, if a person be aggrieved he can telegraph his complaint to Constantinople, and the Department of supervision is not slow in making enquiry into the merits of the complaint. Altogether our knowledge of the working of the Turkish administration in its government of the large population over which the Sultan rules is very superficial. It would be well if it were more carefully studied to prevent the injurious effects of misconception and ignorance.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major-General.

Hyderabad (Deccan), May 29.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS AT TURKISH SUCCESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The illuminations and rejoicings made by the Bombay Mahomedans on account of the Turkish victories over the Greeks are spontaneous demonstrations of rejoicings. They show how the Indian Mahomedans regard his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdool Hamid as their Kalifa. It is in his honour as the Defender of the Holy places of Islam, and as the custodian of the Holy Temple at Jerusalem, that the victories of Turkish arms over the Greeks are being so enthusiastically celebrated, and that his Majesty commands the universal sympathy of the Indian Mahomedans.

The unparalleled enthusiasm and fervour of the Mahomedans during the present rejoicings and the deep reverence and the religious homage shown towards their beloved Kalifa at the present juncture have never been witnessed on the Indian soil on any former occasion. Ever since the enemies of his Majesty have set aside all restraint of good manners and international courtesy and showered cowardly and undeserved abuse on his head, Sultan Abdool Hamid has so far risen in the estimation of the Islamic world that he is now universally regarded as the ideal Kalifa by the Mahomedan nations of the whole world. There is no apotheosis in the Islamic creed, but the moral, social, religious, and political life of the present Sultan have one object in view, viz., the glory of Islam and the improvement of nationalities under his secular jurisdiction and the religious betterment and welfare of Mahomedans under his kalifitic or pontifical jurisdiction.

He has realized the first object with the material resource at his disposal, and for the attainment of the second he has electrified all Mahomedans into union, and union will in time beget vigour, vitality, and self-respect. An ideal Sultan, a Powerful Emperor, a love-inspiring Kalifa, a kind father, a faithful husband, a fervent devotee of God, and above all, an extremely kind-hearted arbiter of justice forms such a noble and a happy combination of qualifications which in the pages of even Ottoman history have rarely shed such a brilliant lustre from the halo of a single crowned head.

These facts are known to the Islamic world, and it is no wonder, therefore, that Mahomedan countries are being surely brought under the benign and fruitful influence of one miracle-working mind, and Mahomedan nations are showing a prompt readiness to sacrifice their treasure and even shed their blood, if they are ever called upon to defend the Islamic honour and glory of their Kalifa. It is now an open secret that his Majesty the Shah of Persia has come to an understanding with Turkey, and the instinct of self-preservation is gradually driving Afghanistan towards the same centre.

What verdict the phantom of Beaconsfield would pronounce on the present situation if it descended to this world! Mahomedan nations of Southern Asia are ready to bow down to the command of their Kalifa, but unfortunately circumstances have made them friendly towards their old enemy, the Muscovite and England, the greatest Asiatic Power, remains isolated.

The situation requires the immediate attention of the directors of the national policy. Unlike Europe, the final struggle for the supremacy of the Asiatic Continent will be on land. Russia having consolidated her prestige and position at Constantinople, and Pekin will prepare for a grand *coup-de-main* in Central Asia, and there can be no hesitation in predicting that the future inheritance of Asia will be at the disposal of that Power who will have the moral support of the Kalifa and who will be backed up by the Mahomedan nationalities of the Asiatic Continent.

Islam strictly prohibits rebellions and mutinies by Mahomedan subjects except when there is a direct interference in there religious matters on behalf of the ruling Power. It is a well-known fact that the influence of Sultan Abdool Majid was exerted for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and the bringing about of peace and order. In fact, every Power is justified in suppressing rebellions. But a correspondent of your contemporary, Mr. Vakharia, seems to justify rebellions if they are raised nominally at least in the name of liberty, and further says that the war waged by Greece in support of the Cretan rebellion is a holy war. In the first place it is entirely a misnomer to style the Cretan rebellion a holy war for liberty and freedom.

Cretans have been in the enjoyment of peace, order, and a settled government. Some revolutionary persons join the islanders, excite them to a rebellion, spread false stories, create chaos and anarchy in the island, and appeal to Greece for help in the name of liberty. Greece goes to war and is badly beaten by the Turks. Mr. Vakharia sheds his tears of sympathy over the humiliating defeat of the Greeks. But he goes further than this. He says Mahomedans are showing hatred to other races by rejoicing over the Turkish victories. Human nature is everywhere the same. Not one but a thousand emotions may be vibrating in the hearts of Mahomedans when they make a demonstration of their rejoicings in some town or the other on such an occasion. Unity of religion and language and the consanguinity of blood have always been known to be the strongest bonds of union and brotherhood among mankind. What wonder, therefore, if after the shameful atrocities committed by the Cretan rebels upon Mahomedan women and children, Mahomedans were to get a consolatory relief in the crushing defeat of the Greeks. Many people forget the cruelties and atrocities of the rebels on the Mahomedans, and remember only the cries and lamentations of the fallen Greeks. All eye-witnesses in the late war have borne testimony not only to the indomitable courage and inexhaustible energy of the Turks, but also to the extreme kindness and forbearance shown by them towards their fallen enemy. Bombay Mahomedans have performed their religious duty with dignity and self-respect. His Excellency Kadri Bey, the Turkish Consul-General, was honoured not as a victorious hero from some sanguinary battlefield, but was invited, and congratulated as the accredited representative of the religious Kalifa of the Islamic world, and his Excellency Kadri Bey also performed his part well which was worthy of the representative of a great and a powerful monarch whose holy and divine mission seems to be the religious and moral regeneration of the Islamic world.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

May 28.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	20
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	1	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	0	0	11
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	15
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	2	6
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Nissmpura	0	0	
	Bhattia	0	0	
	Total.. ..	7	5	67

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	19
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sowri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	0	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	1	3
	Parel	1	1	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Total	5	4	76

Total to date...12,442 10,591

* From Kolhapur village near Coorla.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Justices' reports for Sunday showed that no inspection was made in districts Nos. 1 and 2. In No. 3 district 296 houses were visited by eight justices, who found one dead body and three cases. The patients were removed to Grant Road and Hindu hospitals. In 4th district 16 houses were examined by one justice; in the 5th district 286 houses and four shops by 14 J. P.'s; in 6th 79 houses by 4 justices; in 7th 57 by 3 J. P's; in 8th, 25 houses by one justice; in 9th 145 houses were visited by 3 J. P's, but no plague cases were discovered.

IMPORTED CASES.

Two Bhattias arrived in Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. Railway were found suffering from fever. They were taken to Parel Government House Hospital and were subsequently transferred to Bhattia Hospital.

A Jain Hindu arrived from Mandvie and was putting up at Vadgadi. He was sent to Grant Road Hospital as he was found suffering from fever. He was then transferred to Jain Hospital.

Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee found a plague case in Walkeswar Temple compound and conveyed the patient to Grant Road Hospital. He arrived in Bombay about a week ago from Ratnaghiri.

THE QUARANTINE CAMP.

The following table shows the number of occupants in different quarantine camps :—

Camps.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Remaining.
Modykhana	0	54	54
Warlbunder	4	0	233
Pilgrim's Camp	188	4	239
Nareiwady	0	139	93
Reay Road	0	52	133
	192	249	752

CASES IN HOSPITALS.

Until yesterday morning 173 patients were lying under treatment in various plague hospitals :—

Hospitals.	Patients.
Dossa Osval	3
Sooni Memon	1
Lohana	7
Chatre Serang S'reet	2
Marwadi	3
Jain	18
Adamji Peerbhoy	9
Telagu	1
Grant Road	51
Arthur Road	15
Jutata	8
Port Trust	1
Hindu	12
Parsi	5
Parel Govt. House	37
Total.....	173

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The telegram received from Cutch Mandvie by the Plague Committee, on Sunday, stated that the total mortality for the 24 hours ending that morning was 57, out of which 35 were plague deaths: 16 died in the city and 19 in hospitals. The total number of patients lying in hospital was 263.

THE PILGRIM SHED AT MALLET BUNDER.

There are at present 243 persons under observation in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder. These persons have arrived by steamers from Karachi Cutch Mandvie, Bhownugger, and Goa. A police guard has been posted day and night over the shed.

CONCEALMENT OF CASES.

On Sunday, a search party, headed by Dr. A. P. Dantes and the Justices, Messrs. G. Moses, M. J. Chandans, and E. L. Merchant, commenced visitation at 7 a.m. Dr. Dantes, the medical officer in charge of the Dongri District, took the search party to Nowroji Hill, second road, for inspection duty. The first house inspected was No. 196, in which three cases were found. Sentries were posted at several doors of the house. The first patient, named Maliba Rambhow, aged fifty, was discovered by Dr. Merchant, concealed in the dark under the stairs. Dr. Dantes examined him and found his temperature 102°. He had come from Poona four days ago. He was removed to Grant Road Hospital. Mr. G. Moses went on the first floor of the same house and discovered the second patient, Sadoo Mahadoo, concealed behind a number of men and women. Dr. Dantes examined him and discovered that his temperature was 102·4°. He had come from Lanowli eleven days ago. He was at once removed to Grant Road Hospital. In the next portion of the same house, Dr. Dantes saw that one Bhikee Rambhow Raghoji was seated near the window, cleaning her teeth. He examined her and found her temperature was 104·6°. She had come from Poona eleven months ago. These patients were removed to the Grant Road Hospital, the immense crowd of Hindus cheering as this was done.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,458, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,141, making a total of 4,599 persons. Departures by sea 871, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,274, making a total of 4,145 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 454 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday, arrivals by sea 2,154, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeway, 3,096, making a total of 5,250 persons. Departures by sea 890, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,337, making a total of 4,227 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,023 persons.

A VOLUNTEER SEARCHER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Kimjee Heerji Kayani communicates the following :—On Saturday, incompany with Dr. Contractor and staff, I visited forty-two houses in the Doongri, Dr Souza and Chukla Streets, but found no case of plague. On Sunday I, with Dr. Contractor and Mr. Brown, searched sixty-two houses in the Bapdevi, and other surrounding lanes. On this day we detected a Maratha woman suffering from plague, and she was instantly sent to the Hindu Hospital. To-day (Monday), in company with Drs. Contractor, and Miss Brennon and the staff, we examined the whole lane of old Bangalpoora, which is one of the most wretched streets in Bombay. We divided in different parties, as the houses are inhabited by Mahomedans and Marathas. With some inspectors I entered a house No. 54, which I have reported to be unfit for human habitation, there being no ventilation, and the small rooms are so dark that it is quite impossible to see any thing in the rooms. In a room on the first floor, which is the darkest, we found a Maratha woman named Sali, wife of Bablia Rajdev, aged 35 years, suffering from the disease. She was concealed in a corner of the room, and we should not have found her had we not procured a light. She was removed to the Hindu Hospital at Byculla. Her husband was also found to be suffering from fever, so he has also been sent under observation to some hospital. The case of Nenbai, which I found on last Friday, has proved fatal.

CUTCH MANDVIE ROTTEN WITH PLAGUE.

A correspondent writes us from Cutch Mandvie on May 29 :—The bubonic plague has proved a very heavy scourge to the inhabitants of Cutch Mandvie. Death! Death! has been the sad cry and sight all around for the last six weeks. It is not surprising that this fatal disease having been once introduced into Cutch Mandvie should spread rapidly, for its streets and houses form a favourable nidus for the all-powerful bacillus of plague. The sanitary conditions of the town in particular help all they can in its development and increase. The narrow streets, badly built, ill-ventilated and overcrowded houses, with no pretensions of any sort to domestic sanitary arrangements—the streets being freely and openly used for these purposes—plus the personal dirty habits of the people, most of whom seem ignorant of the art of bathing—all this helps the growth of the plague. A drive through the city will not only verify my statements, but at the same time show how deserted it is, for three-fourths of the houses are shut up, barred, and bolted, little or no trade or traffic is in the streets, and the few houses where doors and windows are opened bear a melancholy aspect with large red circles in their walls at the entrance, indicating the number of plague-stricken ones removed from them. From the few houses that are still inhabited as many as 30, 40, and 50 plague cases are being turned out daily by the search-parties.

The ordinary population of the city is about 30,000, and of these there are now about 3,000 left within its walls. This is the time for "Sanitary Reforms," and if Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Wilkins will only strike the iron while it is hot, much good may yet result from this heavy scourge,—but if not the plague will never cease here, and it will probably spread to Bhuj the capital, and make similar havoc there. Not all the silver or gold of the State will be able to prevent the Monster Death from gathering its prey ruthlessly from among all classes rich or poor. In its desertion lies the secret of the apparent diminution of the number of plague cases, but alas, these are still very high as the daily return of deaths from all causes show on the—

18th May, Tuesday	the number was		99
19th	"	Wednesday	"	"	76
20th	"	Thursday	"	"	91
21st	"	Friday	"	"	70
22nd	"	Saturday	"	"	72
23rd	"	Sunday	"	"	46
24th	"	Monday	"	"	69
25th	"	Tuesday	"	"	61

Those who have fled shut up their houses and there is no chance of disinfecting or cleaning them unless indeed "jubberdusti" means are adopted. It would now be advisable to give peremptory orders for the drags (3,000 forlorn ones) to vacate forthwith and notice be given that all the 3,000 houses of the city should be emptied of all valuables or property—the property must be thoroughly disinfected both before being taken one of the city, and before it is allowed back, every house should then be thrown open, fresh air and the sun's rays be permitted to freely enter every nook and corner, the house disinfected with phenyle, sulphur, chloride (liberated by the action of Mr. Douglas' powder on chloride of calcium), and lime-wash, and after being kept open for a month or so the inhabitants might be permitted to return. There is just time for this stringent measures to be adopted before the monsoon sets in, which here breaks about the end of June or the beginning of July. If these drastic measures be at once adopted there will be some likelihood of shortening the life of this seriously fatal disease. His Highness the Rao of Cutch scarcely knows the serious risks he is running in not giving the medical authorities full scope to deal with the pestilence; if he or his Ministers obstruct those who are the best judges of medical measures, he may sooner or later rue it. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and his medical staff are working hard to banish the scourge, but if their proposals are opposed or loyal help is not given by the Dewan, it is not difficult to understand how impossible it becomes to carry out sanitary measures. The Political Agent apparently looks to the expense, but we would have strike a note of warning and tell him that for every rupee well spent now he will save the State fifty hereafter. We are glad to know that Dr. Wilkins has insisted on all the gates of the city being closed, only two of them being opened to permit of the most necessary ingress and egress. This step will very naturally control the outgoings and incomings to the city. Some murmurs are heard, but we need not heed them, that this will eventually lead to the trades-people removing their bazaars and shops out of the city, a great desideratum to the municipal authorities. Whilst cleaning and disinfecting Stringent orders have been issued that every house in which a plague case may be found is to be at once vacated, the house thoroughly disinfected and locked up till arrangements can be made for lime-washing it. This is a step in the right direction, but we would still urge that the whole city be evacuated, thoroughly disinfected, and lime-washed before the setting in of the monsoon.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 28th May, to 6 a.m. 29th May, there were 2 admissions, 1 convalescent and 11 under treatment.

From 6 a.m. 30th May, to 6 a.m. 31st May, there was 1 admission, 1 convalescent and 12 under treatment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

DR. LYONS RECEIVES AN OVATION ON HIS DEPARTURE.

Dr. Lyons, accompanied by Mr. Antone Fernandes, completed the house-to-house visitation by 11 a.m. yesterday. In one of the mandwas he had to decline with thanks an offer of fresh toddy. The Doctor spent some time in the afternoon conversing with Shet Sorabji, whose guest he remained during his four days' stay here, and about 6 p.m. was proceeding to leave Lower Damaun for good, when a number of the members of the Parsee and Hindu communities called and wished as a mark of respect to accompany him as far as the limits of the city proper. The Doctor accompanied by Shet Sorabji, Dr. Cunha, Mr. Narayan Ramchandra, and Mr. Antone Fernandes, and followed by about 500 persons, among whom were the principal members of Parsee, Brahmin, Soni Khatri, Sonar, Borah, and other communities, started from the Shet's residence wended their way towards Shet's garden, which is and considered the ending point of the city proper.

The verandahs and windows of all the tenanted, houses on both sides of the road were full of females and children who were gazing at the long procession. The Shet took Dr. Lyons and showed him his vast garden and the beautiful flower trees, comprising therein various sorts of roses. On their return to the garden after 20 minutes all the people gathered round them, when Shet Sorabji in an appropriate speech thanked Dr. Lyons for his visit. He said he had to thank him sincerely for teaching what house-to-house visitation was, and he hoped his teaching would be followed by those whose duty it was to utilize it. He told Dr Lyons that by his suavity of manners and his love to the poor he had endeared himself to the people, who will for a long time remember his visit. The people felt very grateful for the visits of eminent men like Professors Haffkine, Koch, and Gaffky, and Lyons, and were always thankful to the British Government for supplying their wants and specially for supplying them with the prophylactic lymph which had saved their lives. He hoped that should the Doctor pay another visit he will not find a single house infected with plague. He wished the Doctor success in his career as a British officer, a man of the world and as a scientist. The Doctor who seemed to be moved by the ovation he was receiving simply thanked Shet Sorabji and the people and wished them good-bye. The Shet then, addressing Mr. Antone Fernandes, said he had much pleasure in handing to him a certificate which Dr. Lyons was good enough to give him for the assistance he had rendered. Dr. Lyons also personally thanked Mr. Fernandes for his valuable services. He states in his certificate Dr. Fernandes brought to my assistance not only his own personal popularity with all classes, but also a knowledge of the course of the plague in Damaun and an intelligent appreciation of the nature and thoroughness of the information required, which has been of the greatest service to me. "A number of big crackers were fired by way of salute and the doctor, who was superbly garlanded and presented with a hand some bouquet by Shet Sorabji mounted his horse and rode on the return journey, amidst the din of "Viva Surgeon Major-Lyons" and "Vive, Dr. Lyons."

IN PRAISE OF QUARANTINE.

We have received a somewhat remarkable letter, from which we give the following extracts :—

Fort, Poetha Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1897.

Dear Sir,—I deem it my duty after the kindnesses I have received at the Nareliwadi Hospital, to request you to be so kind as to insert the following in your well-read and far-famed paper for the perusal and benefit of the public who may have hitherto harboured in their minds prejudices against the quarantine system now in force. It was somewhat fortunate for me, on my arrival here from Cutch-Mandvie by the steamship Satrunji, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, on the 22nd instant, to undergo quarantine at Nareliwady and to note the hospitable principles of the treatment and management of more than four hundred persons, under the treatment of Dr. P. J. de Souza, and the Nurse, Mrs. G. A. Barr, sometimes assisted by Drs. Rustomjee Jamshedjee Pattigara and R. V. Patel, under the superintendence and direction of Dr. A. Britto and the General. The authorities, however, have totally neglected to supply this observation with the bedsteads and some sort of seatings to rest upon, as sleeping on the earth and restlessly standing or rambling all the day long, are surely to cause various sicknesses through cold and fatigue in such plague time. Also in such a sanitary yard better accommodation of bathrooms is very badly wanted, and the practice of engaging halalkhores as common sweepers and cleaners should be entirely stopped with as much haste as possible.

As all are not alike, I have found to my utmost surprise, during eight days of my stay, that some selfish and malicious persons abusing the praiseworthy favours of the officers and failing to gain their unlawful alms, basely contrive to defame good names and injure the future prospects of their straightforward and right-minded benefactors. In the long run, this does not succeed and truth is victorious. However, it is very much to be feared vices and villainies are now-a-days often successful in ruining the innocent.

The sentries of the 31st Bombay Native Infantry, and orderlies, the Municipal staff, and other menial servants at the said premises, are generally well-inclined and acting under the strict supervision with obedience and harmony as desired from time to time.—Yours, &c.,

FRAM I. BROACHAWNA.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The official statistics of the plague cases and deaths throughout the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 28, give the following results :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	...	...	75	47
Karachi	...	...	38	19
Poona	...	...	13	10

Districts.	Imported. Cases.	Imported. Deaths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. Deaths.
Ahmedabad	1	2	..	..
Surat	...	...	15	16
Thana	4	3	30	29
Khandesh	1	1	...	...
Poona	5	4	1	...
Kolaba	11	11	27	30
Ratnagari	...	...	3	1
Baroda	...	...	15	11
Kathiawar	1	...	2	1
Kolhapur	...	...	1	1
Cutch	5	5	372	305
Hyderabad	1	...	3	1
Shikarpur	...	...	13	9
Janjira State	...	...	38	18
Total	31	26	635	501

No cases or deaths occurred in any of the other districts.

The total mortality from plague to date since September last is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	24,419
" week ending May 28	527
	28,946

The following statement shows the places in the districts where the indigenous cases and deaths mainly occurred :—

Places.	Week ending 28th May 1897. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Bulsar	1	...	900	702
Kosamba	3	1	34	31
Bhadoli Jagdala	2	2	54	52
Bhagdavada	3	1	52	39
Tithal	1	1	6	6
Abrama	3	4	35	33
Mugod	1	1	281	214
Mogravadi	1	...	11	10
Other places	...	...	418	371
Total...	15	10	1,850	1,458
THANA DISTRICT.				
Kurla	1	1	421	355
Mahul	4	3	8	7
Thana	1	...	148	99
Kolbad-dyan	3	1	10	5
Marori	12	9	36	25
Rari Murdhe	2	2	13	7
Bassein	7	5	457	317
Agashi	1	3	142	124
Nagaon	...	2	91	66
Chinchni	3	...	333	261
Kalyan	2	1	25	19
Pamtembhe	2	2	12	6
Other places	...	...	2,437	2,019
Total...	39	29	4,129	3,371
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panvel	3	1	172	150
Chanji	6	9	54	52
Mahatvali	2	1	5	2
Alibag	...	1	283	241
Revdanda	7	7	398	377
Akshi	8	11	41	35
Chenal	1	...	2	1
Other places	...	...	139	87
Total ..	27	30	1,076	948
JANJIRA STATE.				
Yekdara	1	1	1	1
Murud	37	17	245	149
Other places	...	...	17	12
Total...	38	18	264	162
CUTCH.				
Mandvi	309	303	3,024	3 213
Bada	2	2	2	2
Kera	...	2	35	35
Nalia	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	68	43
Total	372	305	3,780	3,294
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Sukkur	1	4	330	301
Rohri	11	4	93	58
Abad	1	1	2	2
Other places	...	...	174	123
Total...	13	9	805	574

SUGGESTIONS TO THE SOCIAL REFORMERS.

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable columns to offer the Social Reformers suggestions and/or recommendations, which, though humble and trifling as they may appear, will, if properly carried out by the leaders of the country, surely better the condition of the people and leave very little cause for complaint that the country is being denationalized and ruined, though it is placed under the most honourable and enlightened Government of the day. The condition of a nation is chiefly of two kinds, social and political, and in almost all the nations of the world both the conditions are either developed at the same time or one after the other. But especially in a most conservative country like India, its social condition must necessarily be improved first and then political rights may more safely be sought for and demanded.

Now I shall take up for consideration one by one the points which I request the Social Reformers to attend to :—(1) The physical condition of the people is very bad. We are weak, flabby, and impoverished in health owing to our great apathy regarding gymnastic exercise and other healthy games in open air. (2) The mental condition of the people is not so bad. We are sharp and active. Our thinking power is remarkable, but owing to broken-down constitutions and weak physique our mental power soon gets impaired. (2) Moral courage is greatly wanting, and this is the chief obstacle in the way of making necessary improvements in our society. (3) Very early marriages is the chief cause also of so many broken-down constitutions and weak progeny. This is one of the principal causes of the backward condition of the people. (4) The abominable caste restrictions of not allowing persons to leave India and to get out to foreign countries is also a great hinderance; thereby we are precluded from learning different valuable arts and professions of other most advanced and civilized countries, and thus the material condition of our country is left unimproved. (5) Compulsory caste dinners after deaths and on marriages, are bad. Though a man may not be able to afford such dinners, he has to do so by borrowing money or selling his property against his own will and conscience. If he does not follow the prescribed caste rules, he is prosecuted and out-casted and thus ruined for ever. The last, most important, and striking cause of poverty and backward condition of our people is the abominably stupid classes of people who have made it their profession to live upon begging only, instead of honestly earning their livelihood, though they may be able to work for themselves.

The abovementioned defects are eating into the vitals of the people, and to them I beg to draw the special attention of the Indian Social Reformers. The Social Reformers delivered very thoughtful and instructive lectures on social reforms before the annual conferences composed of educated and learned delegates of different provinces, and got their speeches printed and circulated in different parts of the country. But unfortunately all endure is only theoretical. Theory alone without practice is more or less tedious and useless in the end. Unless something very solid and practical is done to remedy the abovementioned defects and mal-practices, no material gain will be achieved by the people at large.

I may be allowed now to detail in order of their importance some possible means to remedying the defects I have pointed out :—(1) Begging, as is done in England should be checked by special legislation. Only the infirm, diseased, and quite helpless should be allowed to beg. Those that are able and fit to work ought to be made to earn their own bread instead of shamelessly depending upon others for it, if they do not find occupation. Shethias and well-to-do people of the land should loosen the strings of their purses and come forward to open some useful works where the habitual beggars may be employed. Physical education should be encouraged as much as possible. Gymnasia should be opened in all private as well as public schools and important places. Our people should be roused from leading indolent and sedentary lives. (3) Very early marriages should at once be stopped. It is not difficult to bring about this useful reformation in these days, when English education has spread so much in India. Leaders of different castes should be requested to exercise their influence over their caste people in stopping such marriages, and when occasions arise in their own cases they should set an example of stopping such injurious practices by not giving in marriage their own children at their tender age. (4) Hundreds and thousands of rupees instead of being spent in caste dinners, should be utilized in useful and benevolent purposes, such as giving scholarships to poor and helpless students, opening gymnasia, and establishing dispensaries and hospitals for the sick. Leaders of different castes should remove bad and stringent rules of forcing poor men to give dinners by borrowing money or selling their houses. Leaders must set an example by not giving caste dinners and squandering money. If the leaders thus show moral courage in abolishing such ruinous customs, of course others there are sure to follow them boldly and fearlessly, because then they have no fear of being out-casted or persecuted. (5) No restrictions should be placed by caste people on those who wish to go to England or other European and American countries. By going to such places they will come in contact with more advanced, civilized, and industrious people and learn from them useful arts and professions, and then they will be able to do immense good to the sons of their own country.

I am not rich or influential so cannot myself take any active steps in the reformation of our society. I have only ventured, therefore, to recommend the above remedies, which I sincerely hope the honourable members of the Social Conference will consider then and put them into practice. They will thus earn the everlasting gratitude of the present as well as future generations of this golden land.—Yours, &c.,

SAMALDAS NAHANJI.

Hansot, May 28.

THE RAJKOT MUNICIPALITY.

UNWONTED CLEANLINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the time when the sanitary condition of every town and village in Kathiawar is expected to receive special attention owing to the plague at Mandvie and other places, it is important for the authorities to be acquainted with the way in which this is being done. Rajkot being the chief town of the Agency requires greater and more particular care of its sanitation than any other place. Hence it is important to see how the Municipality here discharges its duties. The Chief Surgeon officiating at the West Hospital visited Rajkot Town on the 24th of this month, with a view to inspect the work of the Town Municipality. It is but natural that when a municipality is honoured with such visits, it leaves no stone unturned to show its work to its best advantage—it makes every effort to show the town as clean as possible to the visitor; in fact, it is then exceedingly careful about the discharge of its duties. When the Municipality came to know that Mr. Burke would visit the town on the 24th they ordered their men, the day before, to visit each and every street and house and to get them cleansed. Further, in order that Mr. Burke may not be harassed by bad smells issuing from the latrines of private houses, these latrines were ordered to be cleansed and then the residents were directed not to use, them and as a security the latrines were closed! The Municipality in its eagerness to please the visitor was too blind to understand the injustice of such inapradent and unnatural orders as well as their oppressive character. It did not pause for a moment to consider the extreme hardship to which the inhabitants were likely to be put by such order. The wisdom of the Municipality did not stop short at closing the private latrines. For to crown all they forbade the use of the latrines built for general use outside the Bedi Gate. There were gathered outside the Bedi Gate some sixty or seventy women who were impudently and insultingly refused by the peons the use of the latrines. But they forced their way in. The Municipality on the day of Mr. Burke's visit was all activity. Early at 6 o'clock in the morning peons were sent all round the town, ordering the inhabitants to keep clean their houses as the Sahib was coming. Further the Municipality seemed to have been moved to feel p

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AMERICAN astronomers are much interested in some conclusions reached by Professor Newcomb in his recent investigations. The Professor maintains that engineers have been over-estimating the distances of the stars, and that our universe has a well-defined limit after all. It appears from recent observations that faint stars are not necessarily dim because of their great distance, as we have hitherto assumed; but may be intrinsically dull, and comparatively near at hand. It has been found, for instance, that the companion star of Sirius is not nearly so bright as Sirius, and that dimo, and even dark, stars are quite common, as common, perhaps, as bright ones in the universe.

As to the limits of the Universe, Professor Newcomb seems to think that, with improved telescopes, we shall yet be able to explore them; in other words, observe even the remotest of stars. His conclusion, of course, refers only to the universe of which the earth and solar system forms a part. How many external galaxies there may be in the abyss of space beyond the reach of our observation is another question.

Mr. Lowell's recent observations on the marking of Venus and Mercury are disputed by professor Hinsdale, of the Mount Hamilton Observatory, U. S., who asserts that they did not exist before the year 1890, and he doubts their existence now. He thinks they are optical illusions, such as might arise from strains in the object glass. Until Mr. Lowell's observations are confirmed by other observers, they should not be accepted unreservedly.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Lannelongue presented five patients whom he had radically cured of hernia by injections of chloride of zinc. The cures were more perfect than by the method of operation. Moreover, the chloride of zinc treatment is applied in a few minutes, and with immeasurably less danger than the surgical method. The patient does not require to wear a bandage. Considering how common hernia is, especially among men who have to exert themselves physically, this news is important.

The Rontgen rays have been used to certify an old painting by Albert Durer. The picture belongs to Herr Friedrich Burger, of Munich, and represents the Saviour crowned with thorns. Four years ago the Grand Duke of Baden found the monogram of Durer upon it, with the date 1521. Sceptics, however continued to doubt the authenticity of the work, and the Rontgen rays were applied. A good photograph of the picture was obtained, with the signature of Durer; and a signature in late Gothic characters was discovered, thus putting an end to all doubts. The picture is on silk stretched over an oaken board, covered with interlaced oak leaves, which are visible in the photograph.

The ostrakon or potsherd of Themistocles found at Athens recently by German excavators in the Areopagus is a fragment of the rim of a large vessel of black terra cotta ware. The words "Themistokles Pharreios," in archaic letters, are scratched on it as with a sharp tool, and it is believed to be one of the actual voting ostraka which condemned him to banishment in the year 470 B.C. Until now three other voting potsherds have been found, one in the Acropolis, with the name of Megakles, son of Hippokrates, the uncle of Perikles, another bearing the name of Xanthippos, father of Perikles, also found in the Acropolis; and a third with the same name, but found in the Kerameikos.

Some years ago Professor O. C. Marsh, the American naturalist, pronounced the remains of a large swimming bird found in Kansas to be a kind of flesh-eating and swimming ostrich. His opinion was disputed at the time, but a remarkably perfect specimen of the fossil recently found leaves no room for doubt that the plumes of the bird are the typical plumage of the ostrich.

Professor Mosso and Signor Ottolenghi, writing in "L'Elettricista," state that acetylene gas is a poison. A small quantity in the air, or inoculated in the blood of rats, frogs, birds, and other animals, is followed by death. Even when the animals are reinstated with fresh air before death, they afterwards die. A mixture of 20 per cent. of acetylene in the air produced death in an hour.

The shell-less limpet pulls 1,984 times its own weight when in the air, and about double that weight when under the water. Fleas pull 1,493 times their own dead weight. The Mediterranean cockle can exert a pull of 2,061 times its own weight. The force required to open an oyster-shell is 1,319 times the weight of the oyster without its shell. If a man were as strong in proportion to his weight as a soft shellfish, he would be able to lift 3,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Davidson, an American has studied the bites of two venomous spiders, "Phidippus Johnsoni" and "Latrodectus mactans," which produce effects like those from the sting of a wasp or bee. The effects vary in violence, according to the constitution of the victim, and in some cases last for weeks. He recommends repeated washing of the bitten place with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part to 100 parts of water.

Mountain shadows are some times seen not merely on clouds, but on what is apparently a clear sky. It is not unusual for Pike's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, to throw its pyramidal shadow on what seems a perfectly clear sky when the sun is low down. Of course the air is really full of dust particles or motes, else would not show the shadow, which, however, is distinct enough to photograph.

Earthquakes are more numerous in Greece than in Japan, but much less fatal. Last year no fewer than 589 earthquakes occurred in Greece, or an average of about 1½ a day, and of these some 305 occurred in the island of Zante.

How are crystals formed? This is a fascinating but difficult line of investigation which has few adherents, but these few are all the more devoted to it. In this country, Mr. William Barlow is our leading representative of the band. He devotes himself to solving the mysteries of crystalline growth and crystalline forms, and has already thrown much light on the subject. For one thing he has established the general principle that every homogeneous structure displays one or other of thirty-two kinds of crystalline symmetry. More recently in a paper to the Physical Society he showed that such homogeneous structures could be produced mechanically by particles which mutually repel each other. The structure is in fact the packing or fitting of the particles together in a balanced arrangement.

Owing to the war in Greece Professor T. D. Seymour, of the American School in Athens, has been obliged to give up the idea of excavating at Corinth this season. The Greek Governments have not been able to attend to his requirements, and labourers are difficult to hire, owing to the demand for their services in the army.

The Diamond Jubilee year will long be remembered as a bright outstanding fact in our domestic history; and it is an extreme satisfaction for all interested in sanitary reform to observe that the commemoration is to take, in almost every instance, the form of endeavours to mitigate suffering, and generally to devise more effective measures for caring for the health of the people. Lord Beaconsfield, it may be remembered, gave an ingenious turn to the familiar phrase of the Royal preacher, and insisted that the modern reading was *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia est sanitas*; and the preparations for celebrating the Jubilee show that there was hardly any exaggeration in the change suggested by his witty lordship. It is a significant and hopeful sign of the times that Her Majesty herself should have proposed the adoption of measures that should have the effect of ameliorating the condition of the people, and especially of those of them who must be ranked among the poor and suffering.

It would be an additional cause for rejoicing if the year should be signalised by the ascertainment of definite means of cure—or still better, of prophylactic treatment—for certain diseases which have hitherto baffled the highest medical skill. Beyond all doubt, the trend of therapeutic science and practice is all in the direction of such discovery and ascertainment. The progress that has been made in etiology has been of the greatest possible value in the way of making cure not only possible but practicable; and the insight that has been obtained, by means of bacteriological investigations, into the predisposing conditions of disease, affords decisive help in the same direction. It seemed by no means unlikely that we are on the threshold of remarkable advances in therapeutics—although it would be a woeful mistake to fix the attention too exclusively on some curative will-o'-the-wisp in the near distance to the neglect of the ascertained methods which lie within the reach of all, in the cultivation of personal cleanliness, and in providing for purity of soil and purity of air, and as much as possible of health-giving sunlight.

The inquiries that are being carried on at present in continental cities by Sir Herbert Maxwell and the other members of the Royal Commission on tuberculosis have prevention rather than cure as the object in view. It is significant that while in Berlin they are reported to have sought interviews with the colleagues of Koch, who is himself in India, and whose name is so closely associated with prophylactic treatment, and when they return (if they are not already home) they will make large use of the information they have received as to the preventive measures which they have had an opportunity of studying in Belgium, in Germany, and in Denmark. These measures include local inspection of the most complete kind, and the inoculation with tuberculin of large herds of cattle. The Commissioners have them naturally investigating the most approved scientific methods of preventing the outbreak of disease, and the result of their labours will no doubt show that those have been of the most reliable character.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ⊙ and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio o the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure At 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29.572	E	3	105·1	79·1	47	0·03	3·31	−1·53
Sirsa	29·591	E	6	113·1	86·5	33	...	1·98	−1·24
Delhi	29·564	NE	5	112·2	89·0	24	...	1·78	−1·02
Agra	29·570	SW	4	112·0	85·2	23	...	2·13	+0·09
Cawapore	29·581	E	5	111·5	86·5	56	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·585	E	13	110·1	84·2	59	...	3·26	−1·17
Jhansi	29·586	SW	4	110·2	79·2	17	...	3·15	+1·00
Jacobabad	29·922	SE	9	113·2	86·5	41	...	0·60	−0·81
Karachi	29·864	WSW	13	94·3	82·0	80	...	0·27	−1·32
Jeypore	29·913	WSW	4	113·3	72·9	37	...	2·14	+0·01
Ajmere	29·622	W	7	108·4	80·0	42	...	1·41	+0·27
Deesa	29·675	WSW	2	110·5	80·0	63	...	1·51	+0·71
Ahmedabad	29·701	SW	5	112·3	80·6	49	...	0·92	...
Bhuj	29·849	W	21	104·6	79·4	52	...	2·31	+1·09
Rajkot	29·703	WNW	16	110·4	78·5	53	...	1·89	+1·08
Dhodhoji	29·715	WNW	13	107·1	79·3	47	...	0·98	...
Veraval	29·72	SW	8	95·1	81·2	98	...	3·70	...
Mooroosh	1	SW	15	103·1	80·6	54	...	2·02	+0·31
Indore	29·672	NW	4	107·5	79·6	36	...	1·47	−0·03
Sanger	29·736	WNW	5	110·4	81·6	39	...	3·23	+0·53
Jabalpore	29·846	NW	4	112·8	84·6	22	...	4·09	+0·58
Hoshangabad	29·833	SW	3	112·5	85·6	38	...	1·53	−1·31
Khandwa	29·868	NW	9	111·2	86·6	37	...	1·19	−0·89
Raipur	29·850	S	9	107·5	87·4	43	0·11	5·38	+1·96
Nagpur	29·825	WNW	11	113·7	92·5	15	...	2·33	−1·71
Amraoti	29·875	WNW	6	111·5	90·7	28	...	1·28	+0·74
Akola	29·894	NW	9	112·6	87·2	45	...	1·35	−2·10
Surat	29·724	S	9	97·2	79·6	68	...	0·79	+0·35
Malegaon	29·72	SSW	12	108·8	77·1	25	...	0·49	−1·81
Bombay	29·749	SSW	9	91·7	84·1	74	...	0·51	−1·33
Poona	29·757	WNW	18	103·5	75·8	34	...	1·46	−2·45
Ahmednagar	29·728	NNW	10	105·3	80·4	27	...	2·57	...
Aurangabad	29·731	Calm	5	108·1	82·2	28	...	0·92	...
Sholapur	29·729	NNW	9	104·2	78·4	26	0·12	7·02	+3·11
Raimagiri	29·770	W	5	98·4	82·8	74	...	0·32	−2·45
Belgaum	29·760	WNW	15	95·7	69·7	73	...	7·76	+0·67
Goa	29·795	N	9	90·1	82·4	80	...	2·71	...
Karwar	29·798	N	5	93·3	81·5	78	...	1·99	−5·19
Mangalore	29·822	ENE	5	90·3	74·3	91	0·78	6·36	+2·39
Calicut	29·850	SW	6	89·8	78·0	91	0·93	25·76	+7·45
Cochin	29·893	W	4	90·3	77·6	88	0·09	24·2	−4·76
Bangalore	29·807	WSW	8	87·8	66·3	85	3·70	13·28	−3·13
Secunderabad	29·705	W	7	104·3	82·7	56	...	2·46	−2·27
Masulipatam	29·724	SSE	3	98·7	83·5	76	...	14·96	+2·72
Hollary	29·758	WNW	13	102·2	77·3	39	...	3·40	−1·33
Cuddapah	29·741	W	6	105·5	77·5	55	...	2·98	−2·15
Madras	29·749	S	10	100·9	81·0	72	...	51·25	+24·50
Coimbatore	29·788	SW	2	99·9	74·3	80	...	10·69	+0·36
Trichinopoly	29·756	W	5	104·1	80·3	60	...	22·37	+8·17
Negapatam	29·73	SW	10	94·1	81·9	69	...	47·75	+14·57
Colombo	29·825	SW	13	87·5	77·0	81	2·45	58·6	+4·89
Aden	29·741	SW	9	92·8	82·8	61	..	0·21	−3·11

In columns "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Jacobabad and Malegaon, a brisk fall at Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere, Reading are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Winds on the Malabar Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 Karachi and Jubbulpore, 14 at Deesa, Allahabad, Nagpur and Akola, and 12 at Colombo, Ahmednagur and Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi, Jeypore Indore, Sanger, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and the minimum in very large excess at Amraoti and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jhansi and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Sirsa, Neemuch, Indore, Calicut, Cochin and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore on the Malabar Coast, and at Hoshangabad, Sirsa, Delhi and Jacobabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Bangalore (3·70"), light to moderate showers at Raipur, Sholapur, Mangalore, Calicut and Colombo, and a few drops and Cochin and Lahore. Moderate south-westerly winds are blowing at Colombo, and conditions are favourable for rain there. The isobars on the West Coast and the winds at Cochin and Calicut shifting to west and south-west indicate that the monsoon is advancing on the Malabar Coast, and to-day the weather conditions are favorable for rain on that coast and at and about Karwar. The winds on the Malabar Coast are cyclonic, and the weather on and off that coast will become squally and slightly unsettled.

W. G. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Sunday: The barometric changes are small and unimportant except in North-East India and the Deccan and Southern India, where a series of thunderstorms have occurred and given in some cases moderately heavy rain. Trivandrum reports two inches; Mysore and Mercara each one inch: Burma, North-east India, Akyab, Mandalay, Dacca and Berhampore have received two inches; Moulmein, Mymensingh, Burdwan, Darjeeling and Bogra each one inch. Temperature has fallen two degrees in Burma and Bengal and increased two degrees in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. The highest temperatures registered yesterday in Upper Sind and South-west Punjaub, and the mean temperature for past twenty-four hours averaged seven degrees above normal in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces where the excess is greatest. Snowfall report received from Kulu states that the winter snowfall in that area is not excessive but slightly above normal. The winter prolonged beyond its normal date and the weather is unusually cool during the past month. Mail steamer report received shows no signs of monsoon at present in centre of the Arabian Sea.

Monday: Pressure has increased rapidly in the Indus Valley and the hot-weather depression has been transferred from Sind to South-east Punjab and the weather is hence disturbed and dust-storms are probable in the Punjab and thunderstorms in the hills. The barometric changes are again irregular in the Deccan, Southern India and Bengal, and more especially in the latter area. Thunderstorms have given light to moderate rain in Lower Burma, Bengal, North Bihar and Assam. Silchar, Dhubri, Dinajpur, Bogra and Darbhanga each report one inch. Moderate thunder showers have also fallen in West Ceylon, Malabar, Coorg and Mysore. Bangalore reports heavy fall of four inches. The temperature decreased considerably over the whole of Northern India yesterday. The temperature for the past twenty-four hours averaged six degrees above normal in the Central Provinces and five in the North-West Provinces. Lucknow registered the highest temperature yesterday of 117 degrees. The weather is slightly disturbed in Upper India, North-East India and Southern India. A Seychelles telegram reports low barometer, light winds and showery weather. Conditions are not favourable to immediate advance of the monsoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 30th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·787
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	738
Extent of cloudy sky: the whole sky clouded = 100	14
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) 102t degrees	91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of wind WNW, S, SSW, W, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	242

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th May 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 22nd May 1897..	1,247,900
Balance to be remitted from 23rd May 1897 to 31st March 1898	11,752,200

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every-where at 1s. 1½ a bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE OF A GARDENER.

A REPORTER of the *Warrington and Mid. Cheshire Examiner*, having been informed of the astonishing escape of a gardener, in the vicinity of Culcheth, set out the other day to hear from him own lips an account of the affair. Mr. James Parker, of High Lodge, Culcheth, was at his work—a genial and highly intelligent man, who immediately expressed

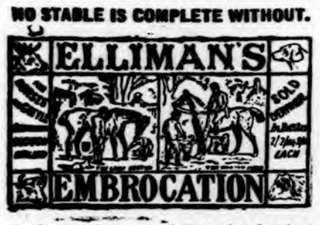
his willingness to let the press and the public know the full particulars of his escape from the jaws of death. "It is," began Mr. Parker, "about seven years since I first began to suffer from spinal disease. For five years I was unable to work, and three years of that time I was treated at one of our leading hospitals. I was so badly paralysed that I could not move a foot, and got worse instead of better at the hospital. I came home, believing, as I remarked to my wife, that "I had come home to die." I had all the usual symptoms of paralysis—loss of power, inability to stand in the dark, and great pain in the limbs and back. The pain was intolerable at times, and medicine appeared to do me no good. While in bed a friend sent me a Northampton paper containing particulars of a case somewhat similar to my own. This patient was known to my friend, who could vouch for the truth of his remarkable recovery through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to take the Pills as a last resort, though the doctor at the hospital had told me I was incurable and should never walk again. Well! I procured a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took three daily and afterwards increased the dose to six a day, taking two after each meal. When the first box was finished I was able to move my toes, which I had been unable to do for months. When I commenced, it would be about August, and by March of the following year I was walking nicely, to the surprise of everyone. For the last eighteen months I have not needed medicine of any sort, and I can now walk miles."

A MAN WANTED.

As shown by a recent advertisement, the number of "incurables cured" by the well-known and popular medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, had reached the total of 5,400. Clearly another incurable is badly wanted to make up the fifty-five hundred. There are a sufficient number of disorders to choose from: for the published cases prove the cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of all such diseases as arise from weak nerves and overstrain, such as paralysis, locomotor ataxy (the latter always incurable by ordinary medicine), sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance spinal disease, nervous headache and heart disease; also of disorders arising from weakness and impoverished blood, such as anæmia, consumption, rheumatism, indigestion, shortness of breath, hysteria, female disorders, and pale and sallow complexion.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

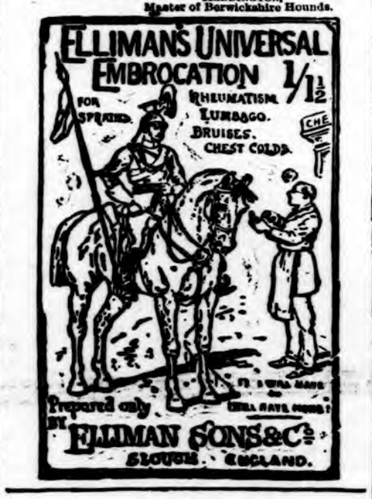
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs:
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.]

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

"HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others. Brit. Med. Journal. Annual sale six million bottles.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ABERDEEN.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. DIABETES. FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES: FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, [illegible] SPASMS, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to analytical examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. "EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

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The Aged—

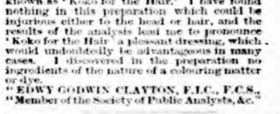
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW COD-LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.

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None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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HEMOGLOBINE.

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HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vre. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
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Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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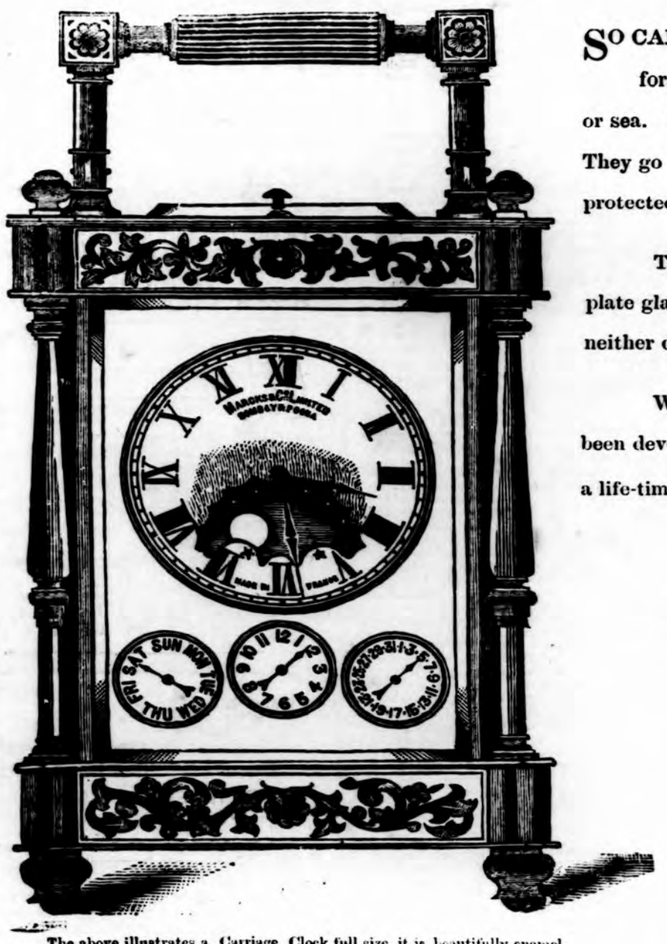

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